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FIRST EDITION

THE STATE FINANCES

Annual Report of the State Treasurer.

The Expenses for 1868 and the Estimates for 1869.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8.—The following is the report of W. W. Irwin, the State Treasurer, submitted to the Legislature late on Wednesday afternoon, just previous to the adjournment. It has just come from the printer's hands:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the act of March 16, 1832, I have the pleasure of reporting an improved condition of the State finances.

The indebtedness of the Commonwealth at the close of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867, was		$37,704,109 77
There was in the Treasury, applicable to the payment of overdue loans		2,937,078 55
Real indebtedness November 30, 1867		34,766,431 22
The indebtedness at the close of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868	$33,286 916 13	
There is in the Treasury, applicable to the payment of overdue loans	487,159 79	
Real indebtedness, November 30, 1868		32,799,786 34
Or a reduction of		1,966,644 88

The amount of debt paid, as per report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was two million four hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-four cents ($2,414,816·64). This, however, embraced the time from the 3d of September, 1867, to November 30, 1868—a period of nearly fifteen months.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867, exclusive of loans and premiums and interest thereon, was		$5,070,041 95
The receipts for the year ending November 30, 1868, with the same deductions		5,214,887 61
Or an increase of		$144,795 66
The payments for the year ending November 30, 1867, exclusive of loans redeemed and interest paid on overdue loans, were		$4,387,417 19
The payments for the year ending November 30, 1868, with the same deductions, were		4 392,539 19
Or an increase of		5,122 00
The total receipts of the year ending November, 30, 1868		$5,216,049 55
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1867		4,661,836 46
		9 877,886 01
Total payments for the year		8,864,990 64
Balance in Treasury		1,012,925 37
Of which there is pledged for the redemption of overdue loans		487,159 79
Average balance		525,765 58

Annexed to this report is a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures for the years 1867 and 1868.

The principal decrease in receipts is from tax on corporation stocks, on personal estate, tonnage, collateral inheritances, and on retailers' licenses.

The increase is from tax on loans, not earnings or income, gross receipts of railroad companies, national bank stock, and foreign insurance agencies.

The decrease in receipts from personal property is owing to the act of last session reducing the quotas of taxes as fixed by the Board of Revenue Commissioners fifty per cent. Many of the counties having paid in previous years the full amount as fixed by the Revenue Board, the reduction of fifty per cent. on the amount paid for the two years so settled their taxes for the last and, unless there is an increase in the quota, for the coming year.

On tonnage tax there are suits pending, which, if decided in favor of the Commonwealth, will add materially to our receipts from this source, and keep it above the receipts of 1867.

From all the sources from which there is an increase, except from taxes on net earnings and national bank stock, the increase will no doubt be permanent. The liability of the corporations for the payment of the tax on net earnings was for a long time in litigation, and the decision in favor of the Commonwealth brought into the Treasury, during the present, a large amount of tax due in previous years. There was also, from nearly the same cause, a larger proportion of tax collected upon national bank stock than can be collected during the coming year.

Whilst the revenue of the Commonwealth is ample for the payment of all expenses that the State is necessarily bound to assume, a continued increase of state bounties to charitable institutions and common schools, or salaries to judges, pensions to old soldiers, etc., will, if not checked, require the imposition of new taxes, or a postponement of the payment of our State indebtedness, by a renewal of our loans.

The amount of State debt due in July, 1870, is one million six hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents. Our receipts, in excess of our expenditures, during the last year, were	$822,328 42
There is for the coming year an increase in the appropriation to common schools	150,000 00
And an increase over the amount paid last year for the erection of the Northern Hospital for the Insane	150,000 00

Will it not require the strictest economy, and a considerable deduction instead of increase of State bounties, to meet this indebtedness?

I also beg leave to call your attention to the necessity of increasing the revenues of the Commonwealth for general purposes. The repeal of the act imposing a tax upon real estate has taken from the Treasury the largest portion of the money that can be used for any purpose, except for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, leaving only for general purposes the taxes derived from the following sources, which, as collected for the last year, were as follows, viz.:—

Tax on personal property (deducting about one-sixth as applicable to the payment of war loan)	$230 003 00
Tax on loans	354,407 49
Tax on net earnings or income	422,803 74
Tax on coal	192,433 89
Tax on tonnage, do. for years	307,537 78
Tax on National bank stock	216,933 76
	$1,724,116 66

Whilst the expenditures for general purposes were $2,455,006 09, with a prospective increase of the $300,000 appropriated to common schools and the Northern Hospital for the Insane. Besides, the receipts from these sources will not, in my judgment, be as large in the present as in the last fiscal year. The amount to be derived from net receipts and bank stock will be considerably reduced, for reasons explained in a former part of this report. I do not think that more than $1,000,000 can be derived from these sources.

Whilst I have no doubt that much judicious pruning might be done to reduce the expenses of the Commonwealth, it would be impossible to reduce it to that figure without sacrificing the noble charities of which our good old Commonwealth has been the pioneer, and for which, in all time to come, I hope she may be an example to her sister Commonwealths. Rich in her resources, and boundless in her sympathies, she is prepared to open a liberal hand and dispense all that is needed to ameliorate the condition of the erring and the unfortunate, only asking proper safeguards to be thrown around her benefactions. But in this connection it is well to remark that all giving is not charity, and until the State assumes the whole charge of providing for the destitute and the unfortunate, appropriations should be confined to institutions to which the poor and afflicted of all sections are admitted and cared for, leaving to local and sectarian institutions the care and guardianship of their own people. The necessity for increasing this fund must be apparent, whether by the imposition of taxes for these purposes, or by legislating part of the fund, now by law in the sinking fund, into the general fund, is for you to determine.

It will be the duty of the Revenue Commissioners to again adjust the valuation of personal property in the early part of the present year. By the act originally creating said board, it was provided "that the said commissioners should be confined exclusively to the evidence which they receive from citizens, officers, and records of the respective counties in adjusting the aggregate value of the taxable property of the counties respectively." An inspection of the returns made by county commissioners, and the replies made by them to interrogatories of former boards have convinced me that there can be no equitable valuation of property made under the restriction imposed. I respectfully request that this bar to a just valuation may be removed, and any other fair testimony, such as census reports, etc., may be used in making the valuation.

In making this report, I have confined myself entirely to an exhibit of receipts, etc., for the past year, of our present standing and our probable condition in the future. It is for you, as the representatives of the people, to enact the policy that will best accord with their interest or wishes. If our obligations are to be paid as they become due, it can only be done by economy in our expenditures, or by the imposition of more taxes. Whichever of these will best suit the people you represent, it would be well to adopt.

Very respectfully, W. W. IRWIN, State Treasurer.

Estimated Receipts for 1869.

Accompanying the Treasurer's report was the following estimate of the ordinary revenue of the Commonwealth for the current year, ending November 30, 1869:—

Lands	$40,000
Auction commissions	20,000
Auction duties	55 000
Tax on corporation stocks	900 000
Tax on personal property	275,000
Tax on loans	350,000
Tax on net earnings or income	300 000
Tax on gross receipts	490 000
Tax on enrolment of laws	18,000
Tax on tonnage	350,000
Tax on coal	200,000
Tax on National bank stock	150,000
Commutation of tonnage duties	460,000
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, etc	80 000
Tax on certain offices	20,000
Collateral inheritance tax	250,000
Tavern licenses	280,000
Retailers' licenses	375 000
Sample licenses	8,000
Theatre, circus, and menagerie licenses	5,000
Billiard-room, bowling saloon, and ten-pin alley licenses	5,000
Eating-house, beer-house, and restaurant licenses	40,000
Peddlers' licenses	5 000
Brokers' licenses	8,800
Patent medicine licenses	2,000
Distillery and brewers' licenses	4,000
Millers' licenses	3 000
Foreign insurance agencies	240,000
Premiums on charters	50,000
Pamphlet laws	1,000
Annuity for right of way	10 000
Fees of public offices	7,000
Interest and miscellaneous	20,000
Total	$4,931,000

Estimate of the Expenses for 1869.

Also, the following estimate of the ordinary expenses of the Commonwealth for the current year, ending November 30, 1869:—

Expenses of government	$800,000
Military expenses	100,000
Charitable institutions	850,000
Common schools	600,000
Interest on loans	1,900,000
Redemption of loans	250,000
Public buildings and grounds	40 000
Houses of Refuge	50,000
Penitentiaries	75,000
Miscellaneous	80 000
Total	$4,645,000

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Annual Report of the State Superintendent—Operations for the Year Ending June 1, 1868.

The annual report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, Mr. J. P. Wickersham, for the year ending June 1, 1868, has just been published. From it we extract the following items of importance:—

General Summary for the Year.

The following statement shows the general condition of the school system of the State for the year, with the increase over the previous year:—

	1868.	Increase.
Number of school districts in State	1,918	29
Number of schools	13,606	231
" of graded schools	2,382	137
" of school direct'rs	11,698	155
" of superintend'ts.	75	5
" of teachers	16.771	248
" of pupils	806,515	11,126
Average number of pupils	508,104	27,234
Cost of tuition for year	$3,273,269	.....
Cost of building, purchasing, and renting school-houses	1,991,153	.....
Cost of contingencies	854,253	.....
Total cost for tuition, building, etc., and contingencies	6,118,675	$1.037,138
Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds	6,260,538	1,039,788
Value of school property	10,556,765	.....

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts of the different school districts of the Commonwealth for the year were as follows:—

From State appropriation	$239,814
From other sources	4,074 215
Total	$4,314,029

The expenditures for the year were as follows:—

Cost of instruction	$2,617,110
Fuel and contingencies	642,219
School-houses, including renting, repairing, etc	1,357,727
Total expenditures	$4,617,056
Balance on hand	$257,666
Debt of Districts	$757,541

General Summary, Excluding Philadelphia.

The following statement shows the general condition of the system for the school year of 1868, excluding the school district of Philadelphia:—

Whole number of districts	1,917
Whole number of schools	13,285
Whole number of pupils in attendance	666,316
Average attendance of pupils	438,823
Percentage of attendance	657
Average length of school term...5 mos.	19½ days
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil	90 cents
Whole number of male teachers	6,935
Whole number of female teachers	8,569
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$37 28
Average salaries of female teachers per month	$28·76
Total cost of tuition	$2 617,000
Total cost of fuel and contingencies	642,219
Total cost for purchasing, building, renting and repairing houses	1,357,727
Total expenditures for tuition, fuel and houses	4,618 056
Total State appropriation	355,000
Total State appropriation for common school purposes, excluding county superintendents' salaries, etc	296,784
Average number of mills on the dollar, school tax	7 53
Average number of mills on the dollar, building tax	5·51
Amount of tax levied	4,016,919
Amount of tax levied and State appropriation	4,371 919

Other Items of Increase.

The report says:—"In addition to the items of increase over last year, already mentioned, great pleasure is taken in calling attention to the following facts:—

"1. The increase in the average attendance of pupils. The increase in the average attendance of pupils in 1868 over that in 1867 is 24,786, while the increase in 1867 over that in 1866 was only 1488. No fact could better indicate the improving condition of our schools.

"2. The increase in the length of term. The increase in the length of term was two and three-quarter (2¾) days, this being one day greater than that of last year. The average length of term is now five months and nineteen and one half days; next year it will be six months, and from that point it ought to continue to increase.

"3. The increase in the salaries of teachers. The increase in the salaries of male teachers for 1868 is $1·41, and in that of females it is $1·25. The average wages is now $37·28 for males, and $28·76 for females. The teachers of the State received $131,497 more in 1868 than they ever received in one year before.

"4. The increase in money expended for building purposes, amounting to $372,574 24. Add this to the increased amount expended for building purposes in Philadelphia, $355,779 63, and we have the whole increase in the State, $728,353·87. Within a fraction of $2,000,000 were spent for building purposes during the year."

The Increase from 1858 to 1868,

excluding the school district of Philadelphia, is shown in the following table:—

	1858.	1868.	Increase.
Whole number of districts	1,709	1,917	208
Number of distric's paid	.....	1,845	.....
Whole number of scholars	11 281	13,284	2,003
Length of school term	5 mo. 8 da	5 mo. 19½ da	11½ days
Number male teach's	8 191	6 935	.....
Number female "	4,637	8,569	3 932
Average sa aries of male teachers per month	$24·29	$37·28	$13·13
Average salaries of female teachers per month	$17 22	$28·76	$11·54
Wholenumberschr's	569,889	666,316	96,435
Average number of scholars attending school	387,139	438,327	51,184
Aver'ge cost of teaching each scholar per month	46½ cts	90 cents	43½ cts
State appro'ns paid	$198 646	$218,522	$19 876
Tax levied	$2,969,437	4 016,919	$2 0 7,482
Number of mills on dollar levied for school purposes	5 71	7·53	1·82
Number of mills on dollar levied for building purposes	3·46	5·51	2 05
Received from collectors	$1,654,781	$4,690,166	$2,535,385
Expenses for school houses	454,341	1,357,727	903 383
Cost of instruction	1,375 991	2,617 110	1,29 ,117
Fuel and contingen's	162,671	642 2·8	479 547

In relation to this, the report states:—

"An examination of the statement made above will remove all doubts as to whether there is any growth in the school system of the State, or otherwise. The following are notable points in the statement:—

"The number of male teachers has diminished by 1256, and the number of female teachers has increased by 3932. The average salaries of male teachers have been increased $13 13, and of female teachers, $11·54.

"The tax levied for school purposes has very nearly doubled.

"The cost of building school-houses has gone up from $454,353·53 to $1,357,726 79; that is, there was expended in 1868 nearly three times as much money for this purpose as in 1858.

"The cost of instruction was almost twice as much, and the cost of contingencies almost four times as much the last year as they were ten years ago."

The Value of School Property.

The report contains a lengthy table, showing the value of the school property of the State for each county, according to the school directors or controllers. We give the amount in the more important counties, with the population of these counties in 1860, to assist in the comparison, as follows:—

Counties.	School Property.	Pop. in 1860.
Allegheny	$1,142,000	178,831
Berks	176,800	93,818
Bucks	167,800	63,578
Chester	253,860	74,578
Crawford	296 000	48,755
Dauphin	274,000	46,756
Delaware	143,000	30 597
Erie	279,000	49,432
Lancaster	303,100	116,314
Lehigh	104,800	43,753
Luzerne	247,000	90,244
Mercer	183,200	36 856
Montgomery	265,500	70,500
Northampton	216,500	47,904
Philadelphia	2,211,420	565,529
Schuylkill	443,000	89,510
Westmoreland	286,400	53,736
York	141,100	68,200
Total in State	$10,556,765	.....

From the preceding statement, which is believed to be a fair estimate, it appears that the value of the school property of the State is over ten millions of dollars. This is an interesting fact, not before reported.

Estimates of Appropriations Needed for the General System for 1870.

For common schools, including those of Philadelphia	$600,000
For Normal schools, to be appropriated on the same conditions as those imposed by appropriation act of 1868	15,000
For salaries of county superintendents	65,000
For expenses of the principals of State Normal schools, incurred in attending the annual examinations of said schools	250
For Normal school of the Third district	5,000
For Normal school of the Sixth district	5,000
For Lincoln University	2,500

"The Legislature," says the report, "did a noble act last year, in increasing the general State appropriation from $355 000 to $500,000. An addition of only another $100,000 is asked for this year, and considerations of sound policy will, no doubt, induce the granting of it."

The Ignorant Classes and the Criminals.

On the subject of ignorance and crime the report contains the following:—

"There were admitted into our houses of refuge during the past year 536 children, and their average age was 14½ years. Of this number there were:—

Of those who did not know the alphabet	57
Of those who knew the alphabet only	92
Of those who could read poorly	262
Of those who could read well	21
Of those who could not write	246
Of those who could write poorly	177
Of those who could write tolerably	94
Of those who could write well	19

"This table tells a sad and startling story, but not more sad or startling than that told by the statistics of our almshouses, jails, and penitentiaries.

"There were in the almshouses of forty-six counties in the year 1867, when visited by the county superintendents who made the reports, 2809 persons over ten years of age. Of these—

The number who could not read was	1181
The number who could read a little	1189
The number who could read well	414
The number who were good scholars	70

"There were in the jails of the same number of counties, as reported by the same officers at the same time, 1601 occupants. Of whom—

The number who could not read was	434
The number who could read a little was	540
The number who could read well was	504
The number who were good scholars was	123

"There were received into the Eastern Penitentiary for the year 1867, 291 convicts. The classification of these, by the officers of the prison, according to their educational relations, is as follows:—

Illiterate	62
Read only	24
Read and write	203
Good education	2

"The whole number of convicts received at this prison is 5975. Of this number there have been—

Of illiterate	1210
Of those who could read only	1319
Of those who could read and write	3714
Of those well instructed	32

"In the State Penitentiaries of the States of Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa, for the year 1867, there were 1339 convicts, of whom only 28 had received a good education.

"These facts show conclusively that our dependent and criminal classes are composed very largely of persons entirely illiterate, and almost wholly of persons either illiterate or educated only in mechanical branches, which cannot be expected to affect, except indirectly, the moral nature."

Reforms Needed.

The concluding paragraph of the report contains the following:—

"In asking the Legislature to pass amendments to the school law, the fact is not overlooked that much work remains to be done to render fully effective the laws we already have on our statute books. The statistics presented show cheering signs of progress, but the educational goal for which we seek is still in the dim, uncertain distance. We have more than eight hundred thousand children enrolled in our schools, but many less than two-thirds of them attend regularly, and thousands spend so little time in school as scarcely to be benefited. Our average school term is less than six months in length; in almost half the counties it is less than five, thus compelling multitudes of our children to waste the precious years of their youth in idleness, and thus causing to the State the loss of its talent undeveloped—a loss forever unrecoverable. We expend for school purposes over $6,000,000 per annum, and still we have nearly two thousand school-houses that are unfit for use, and not eight hundred that have about them grounds properly improved. Scarcely one-half of our school houses are supplied with suitable furniture, and not one-sixth of them have sufficient apparatus to illustrate the branches taught. Our teachers are so poorly paid that more than one-third of those who were teaching one year ago have left the business this year, mainly because they have found another avocation, not more congenial, but more remunerative. Of teachers now teaching, 3207 have attended Normal schools and 9339 have read works on teaching, a wonderful change within a few years, for it is but a few years since Normal schools were established, and books on teaching became to ordinary teachers anything more than a myth; and still our teaching, on the whole, is a dull, mechanical process, merely entering upon the first stages of artistic development. Many can impart fairly a knowledge of arithmetic and grammar, but few have even yet dreamed of that higher work of the school-room which shall one day, with its high art, frame the character, mould the life, yield as its fruit a race of men and women heroic, noble, rich in all the graces of which human nature is susceptible."

THE STATE MILITARY.

Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

The Annual Report of D. B. McCreary, the State Adjutant-General, does not contain much of general interest, the greater portion of it consisting of the roll of militia officers of the State. In fifty-three counties there is not the vestige of a militia organization, and outside of Philadelphia the organizations are of very trifling importance.

The total expenditures of the year ending November 30, 1868, were $34,895·24. Of this amount $5080 were paid to employes at the State Arsenal; $1,284 to persons in the Adjutant-General's office; $6503 to the State Agency at Washington; $3294 to the State Historian's office, and $5996 for unsettled claims of transportation department, for the removal of deceased soldiers up to June 1, 1868, agreeably to act of Assembly of April 11, 1868.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Opinion in a Burglary Case.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC — Chief Justice THOMPSON, and Judges READ, AGNEW, and SHARSWOOD.

This morning, in the case of Holliston, which we noticed several days ago, the Chief Justice gave the following interesting opinion:—

ERASTUS B. HOLLISTON vs. the Commonwealth. Error to the Oyer and Terminer of Wayne county. The indictment in this case follows the common law form of an indictment for burglary. It charges that the accused with force and arms, in the night time, did feloniously and burglariously break and enter the storehouse of Stinton & McMullen, in the borough of Wyncutt, with intent the goods and chattels of the said Stinton & McMullen to steal, take, and carry away; and that having so entered, he did steal, take, and carry away certain of the goods of the said Stinton & McMullen; describing them. The breaking in a storehouse, not parcel of a dwelling-house, is not burglary by the common law nor by any statute of this State. No words need be used to prove this. Notwithstanding that the prisoner's counsel made a motion predicated of this objection to the indictment to quash it, it was overruled, and the trial was proceeded in, and the prisoner was convicted by the jury in manner and form as he stood indicted, and afterwards sentenced to two years confinement in the penitentiary. There being no authority for an indictment for burglary in breaking and entering a storehouse belonging to private parties, in the 155th section of the act of 31st of March, 1860, it was urged in argument that the conviction might be sustained as under the 136th section of the act. This section is special and to cover cases not within the definition, but partaking of its nature, and applies where the breaking takes place in the day time into any dwelling-house, shop, warehouse, store, mill, barn or stable, outhouse or other building, or an entry by day or or night without breaking with intent to commit a felony therein. This section seems to have been designed to punish the felonious intent with which an entry is made, even if no felony be actually committed. It is like the offense of burglary in this respect; otherwise it is quite unlike it, as it is not necessary that it should be in the night time, and in one aspect of it the offense is complete without a breaking. It would not do to hold a defendant convicted on an indictment in form for burglary strictly liable to be sentenced under the section, by changing the averments or assuming them to be so changed to suit the conviction. In fact it is not the same offense, although it partakes of its nature; and I have no doubt but it might be joined in the same indictment. But it would be as necessary to set forth this charge, so as to bring it within the offense described in this section, as it is necessary to set forth the essentials to establish the crime of burglary. Without defining the certainty that is required in an indictment for a felony, it must certainly be so precise in all cases as to furnish the accused with "the nature and cause of the accusation against him." The bill of rights secures this to an accused. This could not be said to be the case if a conviction on an indictment for breaking and entering one description of building was sustained in regard to one not described or susceptible of the same description. We hold that the conviction in this case was not of the offense charged in the 136th section of the act, nor sustainable under it. But it was argued that there is included in this charge of burglary a charge of larceny. This is true; and it is not to be denied that a conviction by the jury of the minor offense would be sustained. But that was not what occurred in this case. The defendant was convicted in manner and form as he stood indicted; that is, for burglary. Had the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty of burglary," but "guilty of larceny," we do not say but that, even under this indictment, the conviction might have been sustained. This they did not do, and we need not discuss the matter. There was therefore no legal conviction of the defendant on the first count. Nor was there upon the second; if it might be good under any circumstances, and we do not decide this point, it was not good in this case. In substance, it charges the defendant with inciting one Harris to commit the crime of burglary in a place in which it could not be committed; standing as an accessory to the principal charge, which itself was not indictable as a burglary, it amounts to nothing, and does not sustain the sentence. There is one matter on the face of the record which we cannot forbear noticing, namely, that the defendant was tried before this trial on the same indictment, and was acquitted of the burglary and larceny laid in the first count, but found guilty on the second, viz., for inciting Harris to commit the crime laid in the first count. On application by the prisoner for a new trial, the Court granted it, but on the second trial they held him to answer, as before, the whole indictment. Was this right? We think not. It is laid down in 3. Whart. Crim. L., ed. § 3239), that "where there has been an acquittal on one count, and a conviction on another, a new trial can only be granted on the count on which there has been a conviction; and it is an error on a second trial to put the defendant on trial on the former." For this the author cites a number of authorities; 9 Yergen, 333; 8 Lewis & Marsh, 762, and others. It may be that the defendant ought to have plead *autre fois acquit*, and thus have taken advantage of the acquittal, but he did not. But as he may still have the right to do so, we will make no order for holding the prisoner to answer for the charge of larceny contained in the first count. That was passed upon before. In fact the defendant was, on the views we entertain of the second count, entitled to have been discharged on that trial. It was good for nothing for the reasons already given. The last portion explains why we discharge the prisoner on the reversal of this sentence without any order in regard to the charge against him in this indictment.

And now to wit, January 8, 1869—The sentence in this case is *reversed* and the prisoner, Erastus B Holliston, is ordered to be discharged, and the Commonwealth is ordered to pay the costs.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Williams.—W. H Marshall vs. Hauss & Davis. An action of replevin. On trial.

Glenn vs. Stein. An action on promissory note. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $587·40.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hare.—Wilhelm vs. Quarre. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, $3500·00.

John R. Hunter vs. William Jones. An action of trover and conversion to recover for a lot of potatoes belonging to plaintiff which got into the defendant's possession, it was alleged, and were by him misappropriated. Jury out.

McBride vs. D. Trump, Sons & Co. A feigned issue to try the right to personal goods. Verdict for plaintiff.

Thomas Wallace vs. Alex S. Wilson. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $160 05.

Dennis Keenan vs. Shoemaker & Tisdale. An action on a contract for the supply of beef. Nonsuit.

DISTRICT COURT, No 2.—Judge Greenbank.—Wiupenny vs. Gopp, et al.—An action to recover mesne profits of the premises at the Falls of Schuylkill. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $674.

William John Hughes, a minor, by his next friend, William Donnelly vs. Rowland & Ecwin. An action to recover damages for the loss of plaintiff's mother, whose death occurred in plaintiff's flour mill, at Broad and Vine streets, through the alleged negligence of their employes. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Nothing but the most trivial cases were before the Court to day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Jan. 8, 1869.

The Money market is easier, and the rates are rather lower. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 106⅜ was bid for 10-40s; 111¾ for 6s of 1881; 112¼ for '62 5-20s; 108⅝ for '64 5-20s; 109¼ for '65 5-20s. City loans were higher; the new issue sold at 100¼@100¾, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 129¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55⅞, an advance of ⅛; Catawissa preferred at 32¼@32⅜, an advance of ⅛; Reading at 47⅛@47¼, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 54⅛, an advance of ⅛. 57 was bid for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 25 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 10½ for Hestonville; and 25 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 230 was bid for North America; 121 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 57 for Penn Township; 43 for Consolidation; 69 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central National.

In Canal shares there were nothing doing. 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29 for Lehigh Navigation; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; and and 70 for Morris Canal preferred.

—The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces a dividend of 5 per cent., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, convertible into 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on May 1st next. The dividend will be credited to stockholders as they stand on the books on the 9th inst., from which date the transfer books will be closed for one week.

—The Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway (Fifth and Sixth streets) announces a dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, payable on the 15th inst.

—The Second and Third also a dividend of 3 per cent., payable on the 11th inst.

—The Tenth and Eleventh a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on demand.

—The Green and Coates a dividend of $1 per share, payable on the 11th inst.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	102¾	$1000 C & A m 6s, '89	93
$000 do	102¾	$6000 Harrisb'g 6s	99
$ 000 do	102¾	1 sh C & Am	129½
$1000 do	102¾	150 sh Penna R	54½
$ 00 do	102¾	16 do	55
$100 do	102¾	100 sh Cata Pf	32½
$1,000 Leh 6s gold	88¾	100 do	32½
$500 do	88¾	100 do	32½
$1,000 do	88¾	100 do	32½
$1500 do	88¾	300 sh Read	47⅜

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¼@112¾; 5-20s, 1864, 108⅞@109¼; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 109¼@109¾; July, 1865, 108¼@108¾; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾. Gold, 135.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¾; do. 1862, 112¼@112¾; do., 1864, 108⅜@109; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, new, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 106¼@106¾. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 134¼@135; Silver, 130½@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 111¾@111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¼@112¾; do., 1864, 108⅜@109; do., 1865, 109¼@109¾; do. July, 1865, 107⅞@108⅛; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, 108⅜@108⅝; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134¼@135.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.—The demand for Flour is confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $5@5 75 for superfine; $6@6 75 for extras; $7 25@8 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8 75@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $7·50@8 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prices favor buyers; sales of red at $1 85@2; amber at $2·04@2 08; and white at $2·25@2 45. Rye is unchanged; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at $1·60@1 62. Corn is quiet and weak; sales of new yellow at 92@96c.; new white at 87@90c.; and old yellow at $1·15. Oats are moderately active; sales of 2000 bushels Western at 72@75c. 800 bushels Barley sold on private terms. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady request, with sales at $8@8·25. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 58@2 62.

Whisky is held at $1 02@1 05 ₱ gallon, duty paid.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of General Rousseau at New Orleans—Sale of a United States Fortress—Affairs in Baltimore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Death of General L. H. Rousseau.

A private despatch just received here announces the death of General L. H. Rousseau at New Orleans. This makes two vacancies in the regular army of Brigadier-Generals. It is not expected that either of them will be filled until Grant comes.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.

Old Fort Covington,

situated on the west bank of the Patapsco river, where the last terrible repulse was given to the British in 1814, has been sold by order of the Government for $10,500. It contained 2¾ acres. William Callow is the purchaser.

The Argument

upon a writ of error in John Clare's case has been concluded, and the decision of the Court of Appeals is held *sub curia*.

The second trial of Morris for destroying the Montezuma is progressing in the United States Court to-day.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 8—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; and for account, 93. United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 75. Railways quiet. Erie, 26½. Illinois Central, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—A. M.—Cotton quiet; the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Sales of the week 82,000 of which 20,000 were for export, and 13,000 to speculators. Stock 356,000 bales, including 94,000 of American. Corn, 37s. 3d. for old, and 35s. 6d. for new. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 8—P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and account. Stocks dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—P. M.—Cotton unchanged. Stock afloat, 283,000 bales including 117,000 American. Pork firm. Bacon, 56s. 6d. Cheese, 71s. Lard, 71s. Naval stores firm. Tallow, 47s. Cotton at Havre unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester less favorable, caused by dullness of the market. Wheat dull. Flour quiet. Old corn, 37s.@37s. 3d.; and new, 35s.@35s. 3d. Peas, 45s.

HAYTI.

Miragoane Sacked by Salnave's Troops and Utterly Destroyed.

By the arrival at New York of the barque R. Murray, Jr., from Port-au-Prince, we have Haytian advices to Dec. 15.

The capture of the town of Miragoane was followed by indiscriminate pillage, the place having been given up by Salnave to his soldiers for that purpose. The stores and dwellings of foreigners, it is said, were sacked, as well as those of the natives, the troops, in their greed of plunder, making no distinction whatever. The spoils were shipped on board the steamer Salnave and the barque Trait d'Union, and taken to Port-au-Prince, where a large quantity of valuable articles were sold publicly by the soldiers, as soon as landed from the vessels for a mere song. Miragoane was entirely destroyed, the town being reduced to a heap of ashes. As a consequence of the capture of Miragoane, the towns of Petit Riviere, Anseareau, Petit Trou, and Baraderes, immediately surrendered to Salnave, but subsequently Anseareau was attacked by the Rebels, the town burned, and the whole garrison captured and put to the sword. The taking of Miragoane by Salnave had made the rebels desperate. General Domingue had issued a proclamation to the blacks of the South, couched in most inflammatory language, calling upon them to rally to his standard, and offering them the city of Port-au-Prince for p

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Satanic Preachers.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

Diodorus Siculus informs us that it was a law of the ancient Egyptians that if any man saw another assailed and distressed by thieves and robbers, and did not do all in his power to protect the victim, he was himself adjudged worthy of death. If the politicians of the North, who look almost passively on, and see the helpless people of the South preyed upon and doomed by the voracious scoundrels and tools of Congress, were to be judged by such a law, how many of them would escape hanging? The law of Christ in this same matter is about as severe as that of old Egypt. It is undeniably based on the reason of things. The enlightened mind of man enforced it generations before the birth of Jesus Christ; and by him it was reaffirmed with all the sublime pathos of divinity. What kind of Christians, then, are these furious bullies of the pulpit, who cry aloud for vengeance and torture upon a disarmed and suffering people? They are such Christians as the Devil alone rejoices in. Such Christians as will crowd the battlements of hell, just as fast as our profane political pulpits are dismantled of their satanic presence.

The terrible Danton once thundered out in the French Assembly:—"Room! room there in hell for Maximilian Robespierre!" So when one of these satanic preachers vacates his mortal battle-ground, fiends may roar out: "Room! room here in hell for a scalawag political preacher!" If hell does not rejoice at such an event, the earth ought to.

While we yield to no one in reverence for the preacher who breaks the bread of peace and goodwill to mankind, we confess that we have no words to express our detestation of the canting scoundrels of the Beecher and Bellows type, who desecrate the pulpit with harangues which are meant to stir up the passions of hatred and revenge against the whole people. The satanic preachers have done and still are doing more to prevent the restoration of that spirit of compromise and good feeling in which a political union alone is possible, than even such furious implacables as Schenck, old Ben Wade, and Sumner. Such reverend rascals cannot exactly be called "blind guides," because they are leading our country to perdition with their eyes wide open. Their pernicious ministrations are inspired not by a blind zeal, but by an intensely wide-awake malice. When Beecher, some years ago, declared that "the best Gospel missionaries for Kansas were Sharp's rifles," he struck a key-note to the psalmody of our political or satanic pulpits which has been sung without intermission ever since. It has rolled on like an accursed anthem of the Devil, driving the spirit of devotion and love out of the bosoms of the people, and filling them with a thirst for murder and revenge. We have ceased to hope for either repentance or reform in these satanic pulpits. They will drive on their car of destruction and death until death himself shall mercifully relieve the pulpits and the world of their presence. Then will be heard, roaring down the flaming avenues of perdition, these awful words of Danton, "Room! room there in hell for Beecher, and Cheever, and Tyng!" Let the whole earth respond "Amen!"

Bond Robberies.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

There are few vivid wickednesses that have not the power of attracting to and around themselves a variety of other pests. It is so with our Government bonds. As is the light of the candle to the pestiferous fly, so is the Government bond in the grasp of the avaricious bondholder to the ardent and daring burglar. A bond with a leaning towards twenty per cent., over all, to the holder, has a clear interest to robbers of all grades, beyond that which attaches to honest money honestly obtained, and the consequence is an increase in the incentive to a raid on that species of gold-bearing value among all the robbers of the land. Hardly a day passes on which there is not a demonstration made upon the strong boxes of one or more of the over-fed waddlers in the country's misfortune, and generally with success. This week there has been two effective movements on Pine and Wall streets, with a realization of about $100,000. We had supposed that the old rule of "honor among thieves" was still effective, but we have been out West, and therefore had not so well defined as here the means of knowing. It does really seem that twenty per cent. is too strong for their friendship, and they now rob each other without compunction. Won't some prominent Radical recommend paying both principal and interest in greenbacks? It might render holding bonds more safe. Butler has done so already; but then Butler has gouged his brethren too often before, and they can't trust him. Let some other almost equally true Radical, but not so well known to outside thieves, try it. The effect might prove mollifying. Do try it, some of you. If you don't, they will soon be after you—hides, bonds, and all.

Revenue Rulings of Rollins.

From the N. Y. World.

There is a story told in official circles at Washington to the edect that shortly after Mr. Binckley entered upon his duties as Solicitor of Internal Revenue, he remarked that it was difficult for him to determine what was the real construction of the office upon the important points which had come before it up to that time. This may have surprised him, but it would fail to surprise the hundreds of revenue officers throughout the country who have been hampered and perplexed time and again by the conflicting decisions which have emanated from the revenue headquarters, all of them bearing the official signature of Mr. Rollins, or those business men and others whose interests have been injuriously affected by the Commissioner's sublime disregard of uniformity and consistency in his decisions. It is a common occurrence for two radically opposite rulings to be rendered on identically the same question within one week. The records of the office are full of such rulings, and they are due to a lack of an efficient system, which is always wanting in an incompetent administration. The trouble in the Revenue office is a want of ability at its common head and at the head of the various departments into which it is divided. The Commissioner seems to be seized with the idea that he has the right to set up at will, and knock down at pleasure, rulings governing interests covering values of millions. Possibly he may regard it as an accomplishment to be able to make two decisions on precisely the same point which flatly contradict each other; but the tax-payers, who incur loss by his capricious course, do not so regard it. A formal ruling upon a given point at issue is published; one, for example, admitting an erroneous assessment and collection of some tax. Those who paid it are informed that upon proper claims for refunding, the sums so erroneously paid will be returned. Upon this the parties interested forward their claims. Half of these claims will be allowed and paid, when suddenly a suspicion creeps into the Commissioner's mind that the decision is all wrong: it is summarily reversed, and the other half of the claimants are cut off from payment which, in nine cases out of ten, is justly due. This is a fair illustration of the principle, or rather lack of principle, which controls this office. Those who have dealings with it can never feel certain that it will carry out engagements even which it has voluntarily entered into. Casting aside the legal merits of the case, Mr. Rollins does not seem to have yet risen to a perception of that discretionary policy which should govern him. Repeated retreat from rulings deliberately and formally rendered must in the end destroy that public confidence in those who conduct the revenue which all tax-payers should feel, and must tend to bring the office into disrepute. This fact should be appreciated by those concerned. A ruling should not be publicly rendered until the point involved has been thoroughly and carefully considered, and a definite, final judgment formed upon it which is accepted by reason as sound. If any doubt exists as to its soundness, it should be reconsidered before promulgation, not after it.

Peace Societies.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The trouble with Peace Societies has been that they are too good for this world. We cannot say that the memorial on behalf of the Indians sent up to Congress by the Universal Peace Union shows it to be any exception to the rule. A very humane and generous, but likewise a very unworldly, spirit pervades it. Nobody can read it without acknowledging the justice of its strictures upon our dealings with the Indians, or smiling at the innocence of its practical suggestions. "What diabolical inhumanity and wanton indiscretion," it exclaims, "destroying the winter supplies of the Apaches, at the very time when they are most needed!" "Instead of erecting fortifications in their very faces, we should relieve their pressing necessities, furnish them seeds, agricultural implements, tools, and teachers!" Could anything be sentimentally more humane and practically more foolish? Imagine a member of this most excellent and benevolent Peace Union remonstrating with our army officers about the cruelty of destroying the supplies of the enemy! Conceive Sheridan's rough riders stopped in the midst of a charge on a party of painted Apache or Kiowa braves, while some peaceful sergeant rides forward to ask the savages if they wouldn't rather have some seeds, tools, and teachers instead of the impending carbine balls and sabre cuts!

The excellent members of the Peace Union do not need to be assured of our entire sympathy with their general views on the Indian question, as well as with the humane purpose that prompts their present effort. But we must assure them that their error is the grave one of being right at the wrong time. We cannot stop in the midst of a fierce fight with savages to talk farming at them—much as the subject of farming concerns them. We are into a war, and must either fight our way through or submit to a humiliation in their eyes which will render subsequent efforts to control them by peaceful means futile. Having undertaken the taming of our horse Cruiser, we must first conquer him, or we will conquer us. Kindness is excellent, but even in the Rarey plan the object of the kindness must first be taught that it is backed by irresistible power. Suffrage for the Indians, railroad building, Constitution amending, may come in time; the work now in hand is to enforce peace with a vigorously used army.

Congress and the New Departure Under General Grant.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Will General Grant in the White House be a second Andy Johnson? Have the Republicans caught a Tartar? Some of the Democratic politicians are setting their sails in this direction, while the radical leaders in Congress are evidently disinclined in advance of the General's inaugural to give him a loose rein. He is still to them a mystery. He gives no opinions and answers no questions concerning his Cabinet or his policy. He avoids the White House; but he also avoids the Capitol. His reticence excites suspicion, and his political antecedents are conservative. His radical friends are not sure whether he will prove a man of wax or a man of iron; a good worker in the traces, or as fractious as a mule; an automaton like Buchanan, a marplot like Johnson, or a master like Old Hickory. So they are waiting to hear the voice of the oracle. The prevailing opinion among the Republicans, however, seems to be that General Grant will have no policy of his own, except upon retrenchment, and that, having no desire for a second term, there is but little danger of his undertaking a repetition of Johnson's profitless fight with the two houses, or of Jackson's despotic discipline.

Meantime, we think, enough is known of the character of General Grant to justify the prediction that as President he will give us something better than the negative do-nothing policy of Buchanan, and something more efficient and decisive than Johnson's policy, without the continuous fuss and flummery and incessant squabblings of Johnson. In the late Presidential canvass General Blair, who fought through the Vicksburg campaign with Grant, and through the campaign of Georgia and the Carolinas with Sherman, said of Grant that he was a soldier of great military capacity, a man of resolution, but withal a very ambitious man, and that if elected President he would hold on to the office to the end of his life, meaning thereby that in exchange for the confidence of the people he would play them the *rôle* of Louis Napoleon. It must be remembered, however, that General Blair delivered this opinion on the stump as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President; that he was hard pushed and had a desperate battle to fight against heavy odds; and that accordingly he may be excused a little fancy sketching for buncombe.

But his testimony, under the circumstances, in behalf of General Grant as an able and meritorious soldier, and as a man of remarkable decision of character, is good. We may rely upon it, coming from a political adversary, and in the heat of a fiery canvass, and from the close personal observations of a soldier and a lawyer withal of keen perceptions, touching the peculiar qualities of different men. We all know that one of the peculiar qualities of General Grant in the field, and a most admirable one, too, was in his reports of battles, sieges, and campaigns to give the highest praise to his subordinate officers and soldiers and to say nothing of himself, or as little as possible. He was not jealous of the laurels of Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, and other meritorious officers, but proud of them and proud to stand by them when under a cloud. Quietly permitting the inception of this and that campaign to be given to any other general, time has discovered the truth that the campaigns of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, "the great march to the sea," and the crushing campaign from the Wilderness were the inceptions of General Grant. The honest and chivalrous Lincoln wrote to him after the capture of Vicksburg substantially, "When you disclosed to me your final plan I thought it a mistake. I have now to say that you were right and I was wrong." Hence the unquestioning confidence of Lincoln in all the subsequent operations of Grant. Lincoln was a practical man, and "demonstrate" with him was the greatest word in the language. Grant had demonstrated his capacities, and that was enough for Lincoln.

Grant's decision of character, however, was the essential element of his victories. When he had work to do, he promptly resolved upon his plan and went at it hammer and tongs. Like Pelissier at Sebastopol, if he could not get in at the front door he would get in at the window, having resolved to get in. He knew no such word as fail. He held his councils of war, he heard the opinions of his generals, and then quietly gave them their instructions, and it was always his plan and always fight. Hooker was flanked in the Wilderness and backed out. Grant was flanked in the Wilderness; but as two could play at that game he went on and fought it out on that line. It is impossible that such a man in the White House can be a blunderer like Johnson or a galvanized politician like Buchanan. The two houses of Congress will be more apt to find in General Grant the shrewdness of the amiable Lincoln and the resolution of Jackson, with something, too, of the simple and economical republican notions of Jefferson, grappling at once with such atrocities as these whisky ring spoliations of a hundred millions a year, and these lobby railroad jobs, covering a margin of over a thousand millions of money.

Now, this Tenure of Office law and the various other laws tying up the President's hands are but relics of the last four years' squabblings between Congress and Johnson. That fight is ended, and the party in power, having accepted and elected General Grant upon his record as their man for Johnson's place, are in honor bound to relieve him of these unseemly cords and straps with which they have tied up Johnson. Or if the Presidential office as it was under Lincoln is not to be restored, if Congress is henceforth to be also substantially the President, let it so be understood, and without further beating about the bush and as a simple matter of plain dealing with General Grant. Otherwise he will go into the Presidency like a man blindfolded, and unable to distinguish the White House from the War Office. Lastly, if the two houses desire a misunderstanding with the President elect from the beginning, they have only to inaugurate him under their tenure of office restrictions, which will be equivalent to a vote of a want of confidence. It will, however, be a dangerous thing to play fast and loose or hide and seek with a straightforward soldier of the will and tenacity of purpose possessed by General Grant.

The Darien Canal.

From the N. Y. Times.

The attention of the world has once more been drawn by Mr. Cushing's mission to that narrow neck of land which joins North and South America, and which one never sees on the map without feeling it is there to be cut through. To aid the guillotining of that tempting neck, in the interests of American commerce, is the object of Mr. Cushing's journey. That the result of his negotiations with the Government of New Granada will be the concession to the United States of a right of way to build an interoceanic canal can be confidently anticipated. As to the rest, it may be laid down as a safe proposition that, great as are the difficulties in constructing a canal across the Isthmus, there are none to which the existing devices of modern engineering are not fully adequate.

To this stupendous engineering feat, compared with which even the Suez Canal dwindles in magnitude, none of the petty States contiguous to the Isthmus ever dreamt, of course, of addressing themselves. More than one commercial European power has, however, carefully watched and weighed it. Everybody will recall the uneasiness with which in our country the surveys and experiments of English engineers, many years ago, were observed; and still fresher in memory is the outcry of indignation wherewith the French occupation of Mexico was instinctively connected by our people with this same grand problem. Often postponed—now by more pressing schemes of internal policy, now by political difficulties, anon by the war, and always by the prodigious character of the undertaking, this magnificent enterprise has yet never been lost sight of by Americans. What it means is no less than the grand highway of commerce between Asia and the rest of the world, and as such it was felt that it must be built by American capital, under American auspices, and established forever under American control. The proper time for the task has now apparently come, and the sudden and vast increase of transpacific trade demands that it be pushed forward without delay.

A correspondent in yesterday's *Times* sets forth what has already been done and what remains to do to open this grand conduit of commerce. He shows that the various and shifting lines proposed in former years have now been reduced to two routes, either of which is, by the testimony of able engineers, perfectly feasible. One of these routes runs from the Gulf of San Miguel to Caledonia Bay, the other from the Bayano river to the Gulf of San Blas. The latter, whose total length is thirty miles, embraces the audacious feature of a tunnel through the Cordilleras (to which that under Mont Cenis is trivial) seven miles long, 100 feet wide, and 115 feet high, through which, of course, the largest man-of-war could be made to pass. A tidal lock and an aqueduct over the Mamoni river are also embraced in the plan. The rude estimate of the total cost of construction is $65,000,000.

It is to secure the privilege of further surveys and a final right of way that Mr. Cushing is now despatched by the Department of State to New Granada. Should his mission be satisfactory, a strong company of New York capitalists and engineers stands ready to begin the grand enterprise of an interoceanic ship canal—an enterprise which, if brought to a successful issue, will stand unmatched even in modern engineering science.

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LUMBER.

1869.	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1869.
1869	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1869
1869	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1869
1869	WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1869
1869	UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1869
1869	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1869
1869	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1869
1869	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA B. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1869
1869	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES.	1869

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CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—The crowd of customers who daily visit our store must convince every one that it is the place to secure the newest styles. The finest qualities and the best work at the most reasonable prices. HENRY IVENS,
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11 23 mwf2m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Moyamensing Soup Society, located at Eighth and Marriott streets, will commence operations on Monday next. Its managers distributed last year 6000 pounds of corn meal, 5396 pounds of bread, supplying 1350 adults and children. Donations will be received by the President, Robert Graffen, No. 537 Pine street, and John Pierce, Treasurer, No. 946 South Sixth street.

—This evening the "Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons" will hold a meeting at Assembly Buildings, corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets. Several distinguished gentleman will address the meeting in defence of the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline. Among the speakers expected to be present are Judge Strong, ex-Governor Pollock, Joseph R. Chandler, and Rev. Dr. Beadle.

—The annual meeting of the Grocers' Protective Association was held last evening at Diligent Hall. Thomas Fair was appointed chairman and Thomas F. Longaker secretary. The following persons were elected a Board of Directors for the present year:—Thomas Fair, Daniel Brown, John Neal, Asa R Cox, John S. Brooks, Daniel Reif, and John Leeds. The annual report shows that there are 5000 stores in the city from which groceries and provisions are sold.

—Last evening, in the Select Council chamber, the Commissioners appointed by City Councils to erect new public buildings, met for a temporary organization. The gentlemen composing the Commission are:—Messrs. William Adamson, William F. Miskey, Hiram Miller, James Page, Joshua Spering, Alexander J. Harper, John McCarthy, John Robbins, Jr., George Day, James H. Orne, Robert P. Gillingham, James V Watson, James H. Billington, James S. Watson, Thomas U. Walter, Nathan Hilles, and William Morris Davis, together with the Mayor and the Presidents of Select and Common Councils, Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Chief Engineer of the Water Works, Chief Commissioner of Highways, Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers, Commissioner of Markets and City Property. The last named official is, by virtue of his office, Secretary of the Board. The temporary officers elected last evening were Joshua Spering chairman, and Robert P. Gillingham secretary. No other business was transacted.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on yesterday at 135¼.

—Parepa-Rosa comes next week.

—Little Delaware owes $1,556,000.

—The Ogechee troubles in Georgia are ended.

—General Rousseau is ragarded as hopelessly ill at New Orleans.

—Fears were entertained yesterday that General Spinner will not recover from his illness.

—Hallet Kilbourne, of Indiana has been nominated Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

—Augustin Daly, the dramatist was married in New York, yesterday afternoon, to Miss Mary Duff.

—Hon. Zachariah Chandler has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Michigan Legislature.

—General S. R. Tresillian, an officer on General Logan's Staff during the Rebellion, died in Hoboken on Tuesday.

—The Wyamonck Institute at Lebanon Centre, near Auburn, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night.

—General Butler has been employed by Mr. Fisk to prosecute Mr. Bowles, editor of a Springfield, Mass, paper.

—F. P. Pierpont, formerly Adjutant-General of West Virginia, died yesterday at New Orleans, of consumption.

—R. J. Fougeray was nominated yesterday by the President as Assessor of the Fourth Pennsylvania district.

—The Legislature of Kentucky—that very loyal State—wants to test the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill.

—E B. Washburne's speech, delivered in the House the other day, was prepared without consulting General Grant.

—Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., one of the oldest Methodist ministers in Iowa, died at Mount Pleasant on Wednesday night.

—The bagcage car, with the mails, on the Louisville express train from Memphis, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon.

—The Hon. Benjamin F. Butler will give his views on our finances to the House of Representatives and the world to-morrow.

—Governor Marshall represents the financial condition of Minnesota as good, the increase of taxable property being 15 per cent. in value since 1867.

—Next week Speaker Colfax will inaugurate the season's usual levees at his residence, a series which will prove more popular than those of the present President.

—On Wednesday afternoon a large wheel in the Boston Rolling Mill, in Cambridge, burst while in rapid motion, killing Henry Patchell and Alfred Sharswood, and badly injuring Patrick Conroy, all of whom were employed in the mill.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Last night, by order of the government, all the statues of Queen Isabella, and other symbols of the late dynasty, were removed from the squares and public buildings.

General Dulce has issued his anxiously awaited proclamation. It is addressed to Cubans. He says:

"I will brave every danger and accept every responsibility for your welfare. The revolution has swept away the Bourbon dynasty, tearing up by the roots a plant so poisonous that it putrified the air we breathed. To the citizen shall be returned his rights; to man his dignity. You will receive all the reform which you require.

"Cubans and Spaniards are all brothers from this day. Cuba will be considered a province of Spain. The freedom of the press, the right of meeting in public, and representation in the national court, the three fundamental principles of true liberty, are granted you." General Dulce concludes as follows: "Cubans and Spaniards—Speaking in the name of our mother, Spain, I adjure you to forget the past, hope for the future, and establish a fraternity."

The news from the interior is to the effect that Count Valmazeda is marching toward Bayamo. The revolutionary forces, strong in number, are besieging Gibara and other towns, and two thousand of them are holding Colonel Irna in check at Tunas. The Marquis Santa Lucia and General Costello, at the head of the rebel bands, remain in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe. Provisions are arriving at Santiago for the troops, and furnishing the people of the interior.

Senor Vasquez, who was killed by a Spanish officer, yesterday, was buried early this morning. Many friends accompanied the corpse from the house to the cemetery.

The following intelligence has been received from Hayti: The rebel General Sagel has advanced on Port au Prince and commenced a heavy cannonading, which was vigorously returned. President Salnave recently attended Te Deum in church at Miragoane, and while there a party of rebels attempted to capture him; but he was seasonably informed of the plot by a woman, and made his escape, although his personal staff and suite of attendants were attacked by the conspirators and cut to pieces.

Cape Haytien was closely besieged by the revolutionary forces. Jacmel still remained in possession of the revolutionists, and was well prepared and able to resist the threatened attack of Salnave by land or sea.

It is reported that the revolutionists have succeeded in purchasing a steamer in New York.

The news from St. Domingo is unfavorable to the government party. General Adon had crossed the frontier from Hayti and joined the rebel General Orgando's forces.

The position of President Baez was becoming critical.

Advices from Caracas show that tranquillity prevails throughout the country. No event of importance has taken place.

Since last account intelligence has been received from St. Thomas of a fearful storm in that vicinity. The following British vessels put in there in distress: Ship Julia, from Newport for New York; bark Stella, from Troon for New York; schooner Minnie Arnold, from Havana for New York; also, the American bark Jane Adeline, from Portland for Cardenas. All these were leaking more or less, and some had lost masts and spars. All except the last mentioned will discharge cargo.

The steamer Imperatrice, from Vera Cruz, brings still later dates from Mexico. There were many rumors, some of them claiming to come from reliable sources, that Mexico is on the eve of a revolution. It is asserted that the people are disgusted with the administration of Juarez, that the President is controlled by Lerdo de Tejada; that the government officials act as they please, and that there is no protection for American residents.

An American was murdered outside the walls of Vera Cruz, shortly before the sailing of the French steamer. The assassin, although known to the authorities, was suffered to escape, and arrived at Havana yesterday. The United States Consul at Vera Cruz is powerless to obtain justice. The Mexicans are much incensed against the United States, and some of them clamor for another war. It was reported that General Alatorre would head a revolution against Juarez, for the purpose of placing Porfirio Diaz at the head of the republic.

Commercial advices from Jamaica report the market for sugar there rather animated.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The political news both here and on the continent is meagre and unimportant to-day.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The Sublime Porte has sent a commissioner to this city, asking for a postponement of the Eastern question for eight days, in order that instructions may be prepared for the representative of the Turkish Government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—A despatch was received this morning at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, dated Flag-ship Contocook, Havana, January 1, which says that that vessel is in excellent condition. It is his desire to visit other points of the command in his flag-ship, but the Consul-General reports that the excitement continues on shore. The Gettysburg was employed in convoying the cable steamer between Key West and Havana. The Penobscot was cruising on the coast of Colombia and Venezuela; the Yantic is stationed at Aspinwall. During the early part of December she conveyed the Hon. Caleb Cushing to Carthagena. The Nipsic was cruising in Haytien waters.

THE FOLLOWING official report, relating to affairs in Arkansas, has been received at General Grant's headquarters, from General Horace Porter, of his staff:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 26, 1868.—General: General Babcock and I arrived here two days ago. So many contradictory reports have been circulated in regard to Governor Clayton's militia that it may be well for you to know the facts in the case. The present State government was certainly in some danger previous to the Presidential election. Senator Barker had been shot and wounded badly; Upham, of the lower House, wounded, and Hinds and McCand, a Freedmen's Bureau agent, killed, and other agents and a United States marshal driven from their posts by threats. The Governor, Senator Rice, and others, had to sleep in the State House under guard, for fear of assassination.

The Governor wisely refrained from taking any violent measures until after the election, fearing the opposition might make capital out of it. As soon as the election was over, however, he organized a militia force of about eight hundred men, one-fourth colored, under General Catterson, in the southwest, and Upham in the northeast, with orders to live off the country, taking what was absolutely necessary and giving vouchers. His intention is to pay all loyal holders of vouchers and no others. Two assassins have already been executed by sentence of a military commission, seventeen others are in prison, and a great number have been run out of the State. But the best result I can see is the disposition of nearly all business men to voluntarily enroll themselves as a posse, pledged to assist the sheriffs to arrest lawless characters if the Governor will relieve them from martial law. He has accepted many such pledges, and martial law now exists in parts of but seven counties.

The entire conservative wing of the Republican party were opposed to the declaration of martial law, including General Smith, U. S. A., commanding the troops in the State. They admitted the reign of terror established by the rebels, but wanted the United States troops to make the arrests. Governor Clayton's arguments in favor of his policy are all fallacies. The United States troops do not know the people and the country. The lawlessness we have while the United States troops are in the vicinity, and it breaks out worse than ever when they leave. The rebels are generally anxious to have them, as it creates an expenditure of money in their midst, from which they reap a benefit. The militia punishes all the disloyal, and extorts pledges from them to support the laws.

As these people have threatened to break up the State government as soon as the United States troops are removed, this teaches them that the State is able to protect itself. The militia has been under tolerably good control, and the plundering reported in the press is the taking of supplies under orders. One negro militiaman committed a rape on a white woman, but was immediately arrested by General Catterson, who seems to be a very good man, tried, convicted, and promptly executed.

The Governor's policy has no doubt seriously interfered with business where martial law has been proclaimed, and injured business men of all parties. Hence the opposition from loyalists. It has interfered with travel, taken off hands for the militia at a season when they are badly needed, and created many panics. It, however, has accomplished much more good than the most sanguine expected; and General Smith acknowledges that he thought the Governor's judgment was better than his own, and that the result would fully justify the action of the former. The Governor is now disposed to relieve each county from martial law as soon as it can safely be done. The Governor is certainly a man of intelligence and nerve, and has labored under difficulties that would have deterred a less able officer. Four thousand arms were seized by the Kuklux and thrown off the boat below Memphis. He could seldom secure good men for offices, and in the eastern counties he had to depend entirely upon negroes for soldiers.

Very respectfully, HORACE PORTER, A. D. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—General Grant goes to Baltimore in about ten days to attend the meeting of the Peabody Institute.

Senator Stewart to-day received a telegram, informing him that he had been unanimously nominated in the Union caucus for re-election to the Senate of the United States from Nevada. The Legislature consists of 59 members, of whom 9 only are Democrats.

John Minor Botts is reported to be lying dangerously ill at his residence in Culpeper, Va.

The Senatorial Nomination.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7.—As was anticipated in the despatch published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Tuesday, the caucus of Republican members of the Legislature met at 3 o'clock yesterday, and nominated Hon. John Scott of Huntingdon for United States Senator. All the other candidates were withdrawn, with the exception of the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, for whom Hon. M. B Lowry of Erie voted. For several days past nearly all of the candidates have been here. The absence of Mr. Brewster was noticeable, and was known to be intentional. He anticipated just such a combination as has taken place, and was unwilling to be a party to any of General Cameron's arrangements. He authorizes the statement that he has no part or lot in the nomination. Of Mr. Scott little is known except that he was in the Legislature some six years ago. He is said to be an estimable man and good lawyer, but is certainly not the choice of any proportion of the people of the State. Great disappointment is felt and and expressed here at the result, and indications of disgust are also appearing in other portions of the State.

Fight Between White and Colored Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—A Santa Fe despatch of January 6 reports an affray between the white and colored troops stationed at Central City, near Pinos Altos. Two white and three colored soldiers were killed, and a large number wounded. The difficulty occurred at a ball given by the white troops. The negroes claimed the right to dance, which was refused, and after a fight the colored troops outnaled reinforcements from the fort, and returned to the ballroom, murdering white soldiers on the road. It is also reported that they burned a building, and ravished the wife and daughter of its owner

Another correspondent in San Miguel county states that a party of armed men, supposed to have been Mexicans, entered the town of Esteritos, taking all the men prisoners, and carried them off fifteen miles, and hung and shot them—only two escaping. It is believed this was done in revenge for the murder of two Texans, killed near Apache Springs. The neighborhood is infested with a powerful gang of Mexican half-breed Indians, horse thieves, and murderers. The Denver Board of Trade has unanimously endorsed the policy of Sherman and Sheridan with the Indian tribes.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The steamship Bremen sailed to-day for Europe with $500,000 in specie.

City Councils.

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular stated meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon. The new members were in their places. In Select Council a change for the better has been made in the interior of the room. The desks have been ranged in front of the president's rostrum, and not around it, as was the case before. The lobby attendance yesterday was full. In the entire roll call of the Select Council members not one was absent. There are three new faces in the Chamber. A staid and demure gentleman from the Twenty-seventh ward, an extensive lumber merchant—Mr. Hugh McIlvain—takes the place of the former member, Mr. Gillingham. Mr. McIlvain is a member of the Hicksite Society of Friends, is actively engaged in the building of the Quaker college in West Philadelphia, and becomes a member of Council in opposition to his own wishes. The successor to Colonel Page, from the Fifth ward, is a counsellor at law, Mr. Cochran, a young man over six feet in stature. What stamina there may be in him remains to be seen. The third new face is that of a wine importer representing the Third ward—Mr. McCall, of the firm of Carstairs & Call, doing business in Walnut street. Mr. McCall is a Democrat, but not of the ultra or secession school. In Common Council we find new members as follows:

First ward—Daniel M. Blackburn, R.
Second—G. B. Stockdale, D.; Isaac Griffith, D.; Thomas Hamilton, D.
Third—William H. Fagan, D.; Geo. W. Nickels, D.
Fourth—Wm. Mountain, D.; D. G. McClain, D.
Sixth—Alexander McGrath, D.
Eighth—John Rice, R.
Ninth—Walter Allison, R.
Tenth—George W. Hall, R.
Twelfth—William T. Ladner, D.
Fourteenth—Ed. W. Leighton, R.
Fifteenth—Henry Huhn, R.; R. W. Shields, R.
Seventeenth—John Canning, D.
Nineteenth—Daniel Corrie, R.; William F. Miller, R.
Twentieth—Wm. S. Allen, R.; James Jenner, R.
Twenty-first—James Bowker, R.
Twenty-sixth—John B. Parker, R.
Twenty-seventh—James M. Sellers, R.

Of the above, Messrs. Nickels, McClain, Allison and Bowker have done duty before in Common Council.

The business in the two Chambers was this:

Select Branch—President Stokley filled the chair.

A voluminous batch of petitions was presented. For a new school-house at Seventeenth and Pine streets the Controllers asked for fifty tons of heater coal.

Numerous written applications were received from various quarters, for facilities for gas, water, paving and grading.

An invitation was received and accepted by the Chamber to be present to-night at a meeting of the Society to Alleviate the Miseries of Public Prisons.

The report of the Superintendent of Girard Estates for 1868 was now received. The receipts were $463,324 71; the expenditures were $347,876 86. The balance on hand December 31, 1868, $112,447 85.

The committee by whom President Grant was received made a report; it was accepted, and the committee were discharged.

An ordinance appropriating $150 to pay physicians for attending men injured in the discharge of police duty was passed.

A resolution from Common Council to continue the former Committee on House of Correction was concurred in.

An ordinance was offered, instructing the Mayor, in consequence of the inefficiency of street contractors, to annul the contract for cleaning the streets of the city. Referred.

An earnest petition from citizens of the Twenty-seventh ward, for the repair of Penrose ferry bridge without further delay, was presented. It took the usual reference.

A resolution to appoint a joint special committee to take charge of general matters relating to the city, brought before the Legislature of the State, was adopted.

The ordinance making the annual appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools was referred, after long debate, to the Committee on Finance.

An ordinance making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the committee on a site for a house of correction was passed.

Also, was passed, a resolution retaining the committee on retrenchment and reform.

A resolution authorizing the Water Department to make the necessary expenditure for preventing the fire-plugs from freezing this winter, was referred.

A batch of nominations of policemen by Mayor Fox, was referred, on motion of Mr. King, to the Committee on Police.

Committees, as follows, were appointed by the president.

Finance—Messrs. Fox, Cattell, Franciscus, Hodgdon, King, Cochran.

Gas—Messrs. Smith, Jones, Fox, Harkness, Hopkins, Hookey.

Highways—Messrs. Hodgdon, Smith, Jones, Harkness, McIlvain, Armstrong, Hopkins, Duffy, Marcus.

Police—Messrs. Shallcross, Shermer, Jones, Cattell, Marcus, Morrison.

Fire and Trusts—Messrs. Shermer, Bumm, Cramer, Armstrong, Marcus, Plumly.

Poor—Messrs. Bumm, Harkness, McIlvain, Barlow, Morrison, McCutcheon.

Surveys—Messrs. Kersey, Bumm, Cattell, Cramer, Duffy, McCall.

Port Wardens—Messrs. Bumm, Kersey, McIlvain, Hodgdon, Plumly, Marcus.

Markets—Messrs. Harkness, Ritchie, Shallcross, Kersey, Kamerly, McCutcheon.

Claims—Messrs. Ritchie, Kersey, Armstrong, Harkness, Hookey, Morrison.

Water—Messrs. Hodgdon, Cattell, Jones, Shermer, Smith, Cramer, Kamerly, Plumly, Marcus.

Girard Estate—Messrs. Cattell, Shermer, Fox, Shallcross, Franciscus, Duffy, Plumly.

City Property—Messrs. Shallcross, Franciscus, Smith, Cramer, King, Cochran.

Schools—Messrs. Ritchie, Cramer, Shermer, McIlvain, Plumly, McCall.

Railroads—Messrs. Franciscus, Fox, Smith, Cattell, Hopkins, McCutcheon, Cramer, Kersey, Marcus.

Health—Messrs. Cramer, Barlow, Ritchie, Kersey, McCutcheon, Hookey.

Law—Messrs. Jones, Hodgdon, Barlow, McIlvain, King, Cochran.

Prisons—Messrs. Sherman, Cramer, Bumm, Armstrong, Hookey, Morrison.

Street Cleaning—Messrs. Barlow, Harkness, McIlvain, Armstrong, Kamerly, Duffy.

Defence and Protection—Messrs. Kersey, Armstrong, Ritchie, Barlow, Kamerly, McCall.

Printing and Supplies—Messrs. Bumm, Ritchie, Jones, Shallcross, McCall, McCutcheon.

Revision of Laws—Messrs. Hodgdon, Franciscus, Cattell, Barlow, Duffy, Hopkins.

Boiler Inspection—Messrs. Smith, Kersey, Franciscus, Kamerly, King, Fox.

To verify Cash Accounts—Messrs. Fox, Hodgdon, King.

To compare Bills—Messrs. Jones, Shallcross, Cochran.

On Election Divisions—Messrs. Fox, Shermer, Smith, Hopkins, Hookey, Franciscus.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met shortly after three o'clock, President Joseph F. Marcer in the chair.

Messrs. John Rice and John B. Parker, new members, were sworn.

A resolution from Select Council was concurred in, continuing the Committee on Morgue.

Mr. Shoemaker presented a communication, inviting the members of Councils to attend a meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Alleviation of the Miseries of Prisons, next Friday evening. The invitation was accepted.

Mr. Gates offered a resolution inquiring about tax rates. Agreed to.

Mr. Willits offered a resolution to continue the joint special committee to procure a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. Agreed to.

Numerous petitions, communications, &c., were received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Campbell offered a resolution directing the Committee on Water to see that the fire plugs are kept in proper condition. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution to continue the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. Agreed to.

Mr. Oram presented an ordinance appropriating $200 to the clerks of Councils for expenses incurred by the Committee on the House of Correction. Passed.

Mr. Hetzell presented an ordinance repealing an ordinance for the prompt payment of the city warrants. The bill does away with the requirement that the City Treasurer shall pay warrants in the order of their numbers. Pending discussion upon this bill the members of Select Council entered the Chamber of Common Council, and the two bodies organized as a joint convention, President Stokley, of Select Council, occupying the chair.

Mr. W. J. Phillips was elected by acclamation to the office of superintendent of police and fire alarm telegraph, and Thaddeus Stearns was elected by acclamation to the office of committing magistrate for the Twenty-third ward.

The joint convention then adjourned *sine die*, and Common Council resumed the consideration of the bill pending.

A somewhat acrimonious debate followed, in which one gentleman went aside to bring the most sweeping charges of unreliability against the newspapers of the city.

Mr. Hetzell's bill was finally postponed indefinately—yeas 41, nays 11.

A Select Council resolution was concurred in, providing for a joint special committee, to consist of five members from each chamber, to look after legislation for the city at Harrisburg.

An ordinance was received from Select Council appropriating $150 for medical services to certain policemen injured in the discharge of their duty.

A motion to postpone indefinitely was lost—yeas 7, nays 44, and the bill was then concurred in.

The standing committees were then announced, as follows, when the Chamber adjourned:

Finance—Messrs. Shoemaker, Harrison, Bardsley, Hall, Parker, Dillon.

Gas-works—Messrs. Wagner, Currie, Rice, Griffiths, Grant, Stockham.

Highways—Messrs. Ray, Bardsley, S. Miller, Rice, Sellers, Souder, Calhoun, Vanhouten, Hetzell.

Police—Messrs. Meyers, J. C. Martin, Shane, H. Huhn, Oram, Stuhl.

Trusts and Fire—Messrs. Smith, Creely, Gates, Shane, Shissler, Nickels.

Poor—Messrs. Stewart, S. Miller, Blackburn, Leighton, Judge Campbell.

Surveys—Messrs. Bardsley, Gwinner, Shane, S. Miller, Leighton, Campbell.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Sellers, Hanna, Grant.

Port Wardens—Messrs. Stockham, Ellis, Oram, Calhoun, Grant, Vanhouten.

Markets—Messrs. Willits, H. Huhn, Currie, Shissler, Myers, Fagen.

Claims—Messrs. Allison, Bowker, Myers, Allen, Judge Canning.

Election Divisions—Messrs. Evans, Creely, W. F. Miller, Leighton, Hetzell, Fagen.

Revision of Taxes—Messrs. Gates, Rice, Willits, Shields, Dillon, Mountain.

Water-works—Messrs. Hanna, Kline, Evans, Allison, Bowker, W. F. Miller, Jenners, Stockdale, Vanhouten.

Girard Estates—Messrs. Wagner, Willits, Bardsley, Fareira, Smith, S. P. Huhn, Stockdale.

City Property—Messrs. J. C. Martin, Harrison, Fareira, Gwinner, Ellis, Ladner.

Schools—Messrs. Allen, Stewart, Willits, Kline Shields, Dillon.

Railroads—Messrs. Oram, Ray, Shoemaker, Wagner, Souder, Allen, Allison, Nickels, Hay.

Health—Messrs. Shissler, Bowker, Jenners, Canning, Shields, McClain.

Law—Messrs. Creely, Hanna, Shoemaker, Gwinner, Blackburn, Hetzell.

Prisons—Messrs. W. F. Miller, Smith, Hall, Jenners, Campbell, Stuhl.

Street Cleansing—Messrs. J. C. Martin, Gates, H. Huhn, Sellers, Judge, McClain.

Defence and Protection—Messrs. Creely, Harrison, Hay, Hall, S. P. Huhn, Mountain.

Printing and Supplies—Messrs. Parker, H. Huhn, Stewart, Blackburn, Hamilton, Griffiths.

Verify Cash Accounts—Messrs. Kline, Ellis, Ladner.

Steam Boilers—Messrs. Evans, Stockham, Currie, Fareira, Hay, Hamilton.

Monthly Visiting Committees to Girard College.—January—Messrs. Creely, chairman; Oram, Ellis, Shoemaker, Ray, Gwinner, Campbell, Nickels.

February—Messrs. H. Huhn, chairman; Calhoun, Stewart, Currie, Sellers, S. Miller, Mountain, Canning.

March—Messrs. Smith, chairman; Harrison, Allison, Myers, Parker, Gates, Judge, Grant.

April—Messrs. Rice, chairman; Souder, Evans, Leighton, Shissler, Allen, Hay, Dillon.

May—Messrs. Kline, chairman; Shields, Wagner, Jeanes, Hall, W. F. Miller, Hetzell, S. P. Huhn.

June—Messrs. J. C. Martin, chairman; Fareira, Smith, Hanna, Creely, Vanhauten, Stockdale.

July—Messrs. Blackburn, chairman; Shane, Oram, Allen, Myers, Bowker, S. P. Huhn, Stahl.

August—Messrs. Willets, chairman; Gates, Evans, Calhoun, Hall, Kline, Judge, Fagen.

September—Messrs. Bardsley, chairman; Ray, Fareira, Currie, Bowker, Blackburn, Hetzell, Griffiths.

October—Messrs. Harrison, chairman; Shissler, Stockham, J. C. Martin, Allison, H. Huhn, Hamilton, Ladner.

November—S. Miller, chairman; Shane, Ellis, Hanna, Gwinner, Leighton, Hay, Dillon.

December—Messrs. Wagner, chairman; Willits, Sellers, Rice, W. F. Miller, Stockham, Stewart, McClain.

Accident to Cyrus W. Field.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Mr. Cyrus W. Field visited his country place at Irvington, on the North river, yesterday, in company with an engineer and architect, for the purpose of laying out improvements for the coming season. The ground was covered with frozen snow, and just as Mr. Field and Mr. Ignatz A. Pelott, of the Central Park, began to descend a hill 200 or 300 feet high, both men slipped and slid to the bottom with great velocity, striking against a tree. Mr. Pelott was able to return home in the cars, but Mr. Field was more seriously injured. He was placed in a sleigh, and brought to the city. At first it was feared that he had sustained internal injuries, but to-day he is much better.

Acclimatization of Parrots in England.

Once a Week says Mr. Charles Buxton, M. P., in a paper on the acclimatization of parrots (which he read to the British Association excursionists to Northrepps Hall, Norfolk), has shown that with due care parrots may be bred in England, notwithstanding Mr. Darwin's views to the contrary; and some of the facts recorded are interesting in more than one point of natural history. At one time nearly fifty parrots might be seen about the grounds of Northrepps Hall; the number is now reduced to twenty-four, the roduction being mainly due to the guns of their enemies whenever they left home. Unfortunately, they are occasionally seized with a desire to see the world, and will then take a flight to a distance of ten or fifteen miles, or even more, and from these flights the flock seldom returns in its original force. In one case a flock flew to a place full twenty-five miles away, and eleven of them were shot. The history of their breeding is thus described by Mr. Buxton:—

"A pair of cockatoos led the way by most unsuccessfully attempting to make a nest in one of the chimneys; before it was half finished it gave way, and the nest and cockatoos fell to the bottom. It being summer time, they were only discovered after spending a day and a night amongst the soot, and when they were brought out they looked like two dwarf chimney-sweeps." Nothing daunted by this catastrophe, they made a next attempt in a box which had been hung outside the gables of the house, with the hope that it would be thus used. Two eggs were laid and carefully sat upon; but, alas! the eggs turned out addled. Then came a pair of green parrots, which, making their nest in a box, succeeded in bringing up one young one; but long before it was fledged it was cruelly murdered by a cockatoo. "The year after," says Mr. Buxton, "this pair brought up two children; and it was really a beautiful sight to see the family party flying about, always together, and living on the most loving terms. But the mother and her eldest son were both, unhappily, shot." This must be regarded as the first real success. Afterwards a common white cockatoo, who had selected a very large rose-colored cockatoo of a different species for his bride, scooped out a nest in the rotten branch of an acacia tree, and this pair brought up two live young birds; and the following year they repeated the experiment even more successfully, and brought up three young ones, thus making up a family party of seven. Unfortunately, when the next breeding season occurred (the past summer) the old birds found their nest preoccupied by a pair of grey parrots, which kept possession and brought up two young birds. These are the only cases of breeding mentioned by Mr. Buxton.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No 1028 FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 4

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7 24 MOON RISES.....3 19
SUN SETS.....4 50 HIGH WATER.....11 30

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
D. C. McCAMMON,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
HENRY WINSOR. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Dec.	12
Acacia	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	18
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	19
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Dec	19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Dec	22
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	24
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	23
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	23
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec.	24
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	25
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Dec	26
China	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	26
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Dec.	26

FOR EUROPE.

City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	9
Europe	New York	Havre	Jan.	9
Bellona	New York	London	Jan.	9
England	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	9
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	12
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Jan.	9
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Jan.	9
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Jan.	9
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Jan.	9
Blenville	New York	Havana	Jan.	9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan.	10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Br. brig Albert Erricksen, 60 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose. Nov. 24, lat. 33 15, long. 32 20, spoke barque Foam, of Salem, from Boston for Cadiz, 10 days out; Dec. 23, lat. 26 40, long. 49 30 spoke brig Flying Cloud, from Pernambuco for Liverpool, 18 days out; 27th, lat. 32 27, long. 71 10, spoke schr Emma C. Varries, from New York for Jacksonville.

Br. brig S. Stroud, Stroud, 20 days from Milk River, Ja., with logwood to D. N. Wesslar & Co.

Brig Thomas Walter, Robinson, 12 days from Nevis, with sugar, ore, etc., to Morris Pollin.

Br. schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, 22 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, 13 days from Wilmington, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

AT THE BREAKWATER

Barque E. F. Lewis, 101 days from Valparaiso for orders, arrived at the Breakwater 6th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Herschel, Friedrichs, hence, at Hamburg 17th ultimo.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Tiber, Keating, for Philadelphia, was at Kingston, Ja., 15th ult.

Brig Perais, Henckley, for Philadelphia, at Kingston, Ja., 15th ult.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, hence, at Matanzas 30th ultimo.

Brig Diana Michaels, hence for London, sailed from Queenstown 15th ult.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Eaton, sailed from Cienfuegos 24th ult. for Pensacola.

Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, at Havana 29th ult. from St. John, N. B.

Schr Lamartine Saulsbury, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 6th instant.

Schr Wave Crest, Davis, hence, at Havana 27th ult.

Schr R. Vanneman, Vanneman, hence, at New Orleans 1st inst.

Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, cleared at Portland 6th inst. for Matanzas.

MISCELLANY.

Captain Cutting, of the steamship Denmark, at Liverpool from New York, reports:—Dec. 15, in lat. 50, long 21, sighted a barque with signals of distress. Store down and found her to be the barque Advance (of Yarmouth, N. S.), Vickery. Received master and crew, 14 all told. Ship abandoned in a sinking condition; master and crew landed at Liverpool. (The Advance arrived at Antwerp 1st November, from Philadelphia.)

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Lighthouse Board has received information that lights have been exhibited from the Lighthouse recently erected on Manger Cay, N. of Turneff Islands, at the northern approach to Belle Isle.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ESHLEMAN
BROTHERS
WILL OPEN A NEW STOCK OF
Men's Furnishing Goods,
AT
No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,
ON DECEMBER 15.

Selling off Old Stock at [12 14 1mrp
SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.
For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.
Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.
Call on the General Agent,
C. P. ROSE,
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Between Market and Chesnut,
12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

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BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT,
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NEW MUSIC STORE,
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Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
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Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. **108** *S. THIRD STREET,*

PHILADELPHIA.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1869.

Newspapers in the Schools.

It has been proposed in Chicago to introduce the daily journals into the schools, instead of that class of books styled "readers." We feel it always incumbent upon us to advocate every means by which the cause of education can be assisted, but we really think that this is progress with a "vengeance!" To discard the time-honored models of pure, simple language, which have been collated with care as the best specimens of "good English," and to substitute for them the "effusions" written in haste to meet a pressing emergency by an over-wearied editor, probably in the "wee sma' hours" of morning, under the urgent pressure of a call for "copy," cannot but have an injurious effect upon the style of the rising generation. It is indeed a cause for wonder and pride that the multitudinous journals of our country are so generally filled with ably written articles: and that such are demanded by the people and supplied in profusion is the strongest and best proof that our republican form of government is performing its appointed work in educating and elevating the entire community.

But the circumstances under which the newspaper is written, and the purpose for which it is intended, must not be forgotten. A "leader" occasionally may be carefully considered and prepared, but the journal is, as its name denotes, written in the day, for the day, and the style of authorship fitted for such use is peculiar. Instantaneous effect must be produced, and facts must be marshalled and arguments arranged in the method best adapted to this aim. There is no time for the careful erection of a line of argument fitted to the essay or review, and especially no opportunity for that careful revision so necessary to prune the too fluent style of its redundancies. It is perhaps safe to say that the best English is not suited to the journal, for it is the simplest, most direct, least ornate, and least colloquial, while the style suited to the hasty perusal of the business man in the street car must be emphatic, striking, pungent, and perhaps even exaggerated. It must attract attention at the moment, and to do that it must adapt itself to the need of that moment. The style of the London *Times* has been much admired, and a strong effort has been clearly made to keep it as near the well of English undefiled as circumstances will permit, and yet "slang" creeps into its columns, and is often most useful and effective. A great event produces a word, or a great man strikes out a phrase so vivid, so full of meaning, that pages of circumlocution would not give the idea, and the thought if expressed by the rules of dictionary and grammar, would lose half its weight; and such words can often be effectively used in conversation or in that current literature which is but written conversation.

While availing ourselves of all these accidental helps, it must be remembered that in the style of English there is a well-established criterion, and that it has been best exemplified by the old-time authors who figure so largely in the "English Reader." Unconsciously we still refer to them as our models, and the leading authors of to-day approach most nearly in simplicity and directness to the diction of Addison, Steele, and Goldsmith. Fisn and "Fern"-ery amuse the moment, and the humor of the "Confederate X Roads" imparts an additional relish to our morning coffee, but we do not want the minds of our children to be fed entirely upon such diet.

The old-established system of scholastic education seemed to ignore the practical duties of the future life. It even rendered its most successful pupils unfit for any profession but that of a bookworm or a Dominie Sampson. The world is slowly learning that the youth should be fitted for his future career by making him as far as possible conversant with its practical details, or at least by so accustoming him to direct his thought and action to practical uses as to prepare him in some degree for any of its requirements. The current history of the time becomes necessarily a component part of this scheme, and its record, the journal, should assuredly not be ignored by the teacher, but the style in which the local item is dressed to "electrify" the community, or the political editorial "written up" to demolish an opponent, should not be offered to the rising generation as the best and only models of their native language.

A Needed Law

We are informed that early in the session of the Legislature a bill will be introduced to effect the purpose of the "Registry law," which was last summer declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State. We hope that such a law will be presented at once, in order that the Judiciary Committee can have full time to examine into its various provisions, and prune out all objectionable features. It will be remembered that last year, when the time came for the final adjournment, and when the moments for deliberation were passed, the bill was introduced from a manuscript copy, and passed with a rapidity which admitted of no debate or scrutiny. The consequence was that the whole design of the bill was frustrated. The recent London frauds, perpetrated successfully with the absence of a just registration law, are warnings not to be slighted by the Legislature. In all the calendar of bills which will come before them there is not one which deserves more careful preparation and more prompt adoption. The Governor recommends it in his message as a matter of great moment, and the people demand its passage. As to what shape it shall assume, who shall be the registers, and what proof shall be asked for by them before they put a name upon their lists, we do not pretend to say. But as the former bill fell because of the infringement it made upon the rights of the people, by requiring other requisites for suffrage than those prescribed by the Constitution, it is essential that the new bill shall be so framed as to prevent such a mistake again. It should not be a partisan measure. It should be one drawn only for the purpose of securing a full and free expression of the real wishes of the people, and for the punishment of those who seek to illegally pollute the rights of the ballot-box.

The Building Commissioners.

A meeting of the Building Commissioners appointed to prepare plans and superintend the erection of new public buildings, was held last evening in the Select Council chamber for the purpose of organization. The following gentlemen compose the Commission:—William Anderson, William F. Miskey, Hiram Miller, James Page, Joshua Spering, Alexander J. Harper, John McCarthy, James Robbins, Jr., George Day, James H. Orne, Robert P. Gillingham, James V. Watson, James H. Billington, James S. Watson, Thomas W. Walter, Nothan Hilles, and William Morris Davis, together with the Mayor, Presidents of Select and Common Councils, Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the Water Works, Chief Commissioner of Highways, Inspector of Steam Boilers, and Commissioner of Markets and City Property.

We think that this commission is an excellent one in every respect. The gentlemen composing it are well known and public-spirited citizens, who have the interests of the city at heart, and who will doubtless exert themselves to give us public buildings that will be a credit to the city. The difficulty which was suggested last evening we hope will be removed without delay. By ordinance of Councils the commission is now required to advertise for and adopt a plan within three months. Mr. James V. Watson very truly remarked that no architect in the world could prepare proper plans in that time, even if he neglected all other business, and devoted all his time to the work. We think that the Commissioners should not be hampered by any such provision as this, but that the whole matter of preparing plans and the time for commencing and completing the work might with propriety be left in their hands. With the right kind of men in charge of the business—and such appears to be the case in this instance—the work of preparing plans and putting up the buildings can be carried on more economically and more satisfactorily every way if they are entrusted with full powers to act as may seem best for the interests of the city and the proper conduct of the work.

The Report of the State Treasurer.

Elsewhere in our paper to-day will be found the report of Hon. William W. Irwin, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, on the condition of the finances. It is an interesting document, and gives us a condensed statement of the Commonwealth's balance sheet. From it it will be seen that the debt at the close of the year amounted to $32,799,786, a reduction of $1,966,644·88 within twelve months. That the available balance on hand December 1, 1868, was $525,765. The estimates for the coming year are also submitted. The receipts will be $4,931,000, the expenditures $4,645,000; so that if the income and expenditures are correctly estimated, there will be an excess of $286,000. This is a small balance, and should cause the Legislature to follow the advice of the Treasurer, and economize in every particular. The report is a comprehensive document, and will well repay perusal.

Our Social Needs.

Extravagant expenditure and luxury in the details of social life always seem to mark special epochs in the history of communities deriving their wealth from commerce and manufactures. Everything moves with accelerated rapidity, men think fast, work fast, and they learn, unfortunately, to live fast, and a feverish excitement extends from counting-house to parlor through every detail of daily life. Dante, with biting jest, rebuked the Italian cities of his day for this fault; the English satirists have made it the theme of essay and poem, and to-day London and New York are held up for diurnal execration by their journalists for similar follies. It is a curious and sad fact that such criticisms are always popular. The public orator or favorite versifier cannot find a subject that will win him more profit or the wit a theme that will more redound to his fame. The community at large seems to regard the fault as a trifling weakness, hardly worthy of serious blame, totally ignoring its effect upon the nation as a whole, as well as upon the individuals composing it.

The true object of life, stated plainly and in the most matter-of-fact terms, seems to be to secure the greatest amount of physical health and comfort, moral growth, and mental development possible to our circumstances. By such a test every life can be readily scanned and the individual culpability easily detected.

The votaries of fashion, with all their glaring absurdities, hardly diverge more widely from the golden mean in their ostentatious contempt and neglect of this wholesome and essential rule of life, than does the successful merchant who so exhausts his powers or narrows his mind in his counting-house as to make his leisure hours useless to others and unprofitable to himself. Our judgment is obscured by the specious show of material benefit arising from the labors of the money-makers of every kind, and we forget that the ultimate object for which they labor is no more elevating in its effect upon their own mind or morals than that of the much-abused man of fashion.

This spirit of extravagance has become so universal throughout the middle and higher classes of society that it requires considerable courage to oppose it. Everybody is expected to live as well and dress a little better than they can really afford—that is, the expenditure must be more than justly commensurate with the income. The apparent prosperity of the community is of course much increased by this style of exhibition; but all such glitter that is not gold is ruinous to the purchaser. The deficit must be made good by some means, or hopeless bankruptcy will result. Individually, the deficit is generally met by a wear and tear of mental anxiety and physical exertion exhaustive and injurious, or by petty and mean economies which are only degrading, because exercised for an unworthy object. For as, in the wise ordering of the moral law, that economy which is the just administration and the prudent adjustment of means to ends is in itself ennobling, even when exercised on the pettiest details, so that false economy which sacrifices the real to the apparent, and produces glittering results from insufficient means, is debasing to the mind that exercises it.

The mental condition produced in a community governed by such a criterion is deplorable in the extreme, and no heavier curse could be entailed upon the rising generation than to instil into their minds a respect for show rather than substance, for luxury rather than comfort.

Mrs. Hill's Murderers.—Messrs. William B. Mann and John O'Byrne, counsel for Twitchell, have each received letters from unknown individuals, each of whom declares himself to be the murderer of Mrs. Hill. In fact, the murderers of Mrs. Hill seem likely to become as numerous as Banquo's progeny; and by the time that General Collis and the other counsel for Twitchell shall have received letters, the subject will begin to have a portentous aspect, calculated to disturb the equanimity of District Attorney Sheppard and the jury who so unhesitatingly found Twitchell guilty. If this matter is not settled satisfactorily, Who killed Mrs. Hill? will pass into history as one of the unsolvable questions of the age, along with "Who hit Billy Patterson?" and "Who made Berger's boot?" although it is hinted that Mr. O'Byrne can give a satisfactory answer to this last query. The manner in which the English language is murdered in the letters alluded to suggests the idea that the writers would not be above perpetrating any crime in the calendar. The District Attorney ought to investigate this case.

In the old Norse legend the heart of the wicked ogre can only be found in an island, in a castle in that island, and in a bird in that castle. Such is the enigma of the ancient story, and we have the solution at last under our own eyes. The bird is a jail-bird, the island the Dry Tortugas, and the old ogre—the Democratic party!

MARRIED.

GILL—FINCH.—On New Year's Eve by Rev. William L. Paxson, Mr. SAMUEL B. GILL to Miss ANNIE E. FINCH, both of this city.

SCHIVELY—KEITEL.—On Thursday, December 24, 1868, at the residence of the bride's father near Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., by Rev. W. R. H. Deatrich, Mr. HENRY SCHIVELY, of Philadelphia, and Miss MARY E KEITEL.

DIED.

CUNINGHAM.—On the 5th instant, JOHN CUNINGHAM, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Moyamensing Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the hall of the Moyamensing Hose Company, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at the Philanthropic Cemetery.

LAMBERSON.—On the 7th instant, ELIZA LAMBERSON, wife of the late Caleb P. Lamberson.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 774 Erie street, on Monday morning, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MADARA.—On the 6th instant, ELIZA J., wife of Henry F. Madara, in the 67th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends of the family, also the Lady Penn Union, D. of T., of which she was a member, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, from her husband's residence, No. 421 Moyer street, without further notice.

MATHEWS.—On the 5th instant, HAROLD S. MATHEWS, in the 41st year of his age.

The male friends, and officers and members of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 126, A. Y. M.; Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91; Harmony H. R. A. Chapter, No. 52; Philadelphia Council, No. 11; and St. John's Commandery, No. 4, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1901 Montrose street, on Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

TURNBULL.—On the morning of the 6th instant, MARGARET TURNBULL.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 8th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her nephew Dr. T. M. Drysdale, No. 1231 Arch street.

WYAND.—On the 5th instant, JACOB O. WYAND, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Fourth and Sycamore streets, South Camden on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

☞ HARVONY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, NO. 82.—The officers and members of the Chapter are requested to attend the funeral of their late Companion, HAROLD S. MATHEWS, and they will assemble at the MASONIC HALL on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH S. RILEY, Secretary.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States.* 610

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed on the 16th and opened on the 21st instant.
1 11mw9t C. B LINDSAY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—DIVIDEND.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
January 4, 1869.
The Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT., and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. together twelve and a half per cent., payable 8th inst.
1 4 mw13t J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
1 1 10t Cashier.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and for other purposes will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 8wtJ13 W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11 27t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12 1868
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
12 12 6wtmtJ12 P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
1 7 3t ROBERT B. SALTER, Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.
A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.
1 8mwlm WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street,
December 22, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
12 29 11t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road, Philadelphia, December 26, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, 11th January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th January, 1869.
12 28 12t JOHN B. CRAVEN, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road, Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 11th inst., clear of tax.
1 8 4t E MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCK HOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, this day, January 11, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place, and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
12 26 11t CHARLES S. HASTINGS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of President and Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY the 11th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M and 12 M.
12 26 13t JOSHUA GARSED, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH AND COATES STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 4, 1869.
At a meeting of the Directors of this Company held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared, free of taxes, payable on and after the 11th instant.
The books of the Company will be closed until the 12th instant. [1 5t] JOSHUA GARSED.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President, Vice-President, and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 12t S. B. CAMPION, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4180 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 4 1869.
At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representative on and after the 14th inst.
Transfer books closed until the 14th inst.
1 4 12t WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 11th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. H. KEMBLE,
1 4 7t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 23, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and an Election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1869, at 1 P. M.
12 22wfmtJ11 J. MORRELL, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 406 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fame Insurance Company held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
W. I. BLANCHARD,
1 4 12t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
12 31 11t C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION IMPROVEMENT COMPANY No 320 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th instant.
EDWARD ROBERTS, Jr.,
1 7 3t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE—The annual election for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
1 6 7t ED. PEARCE, President.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

☞ RAILROAD COMPANIES IN THIS and other cities are rapidly adopting the Elastic Sponge as a substitute for curled hair in stuffing car cushions. All unite in recommending the sponge, first, on account of its cheapness; second, its great durability. 8 3mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA GLYCERIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. J. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4 2 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual meeting of the Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB will be held at the Institution, corner of PINE and BROAD Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
The annual report of the Directors will be submitted, and an election held for officers to serve for the ensuing year. JAMES J. BARCLAY,
1 8 fw4t Secretary.

☞ ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.
1 14w W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at the office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the Office of the Company, in WILMINGTON, Delaware, on the SECOND MONDAY (11th) in January next, at 1 P. M.
12 29 11t A. HORNER, Secretary.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY, Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1868.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of Government Tax, payable on and after 7th of January next. A. HORNER,
12 29 11t Treasurer.

☞ THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office No. 406 CHESNUT Street, December 26, 1868.
NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.
An election for twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day and at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 28 12t WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office No. 40 WALNUT Street, December 26, 1868.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.
An Election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 26 stuth7t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 40 WALNUT Street.
JANUARY 4, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.
1 5 6t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

☞ INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1868.
An Election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
12 29 12t* WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary.

☞ MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
FIRST MONTH (Jan.) 6, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3 S. FIFTH street, second story, on SECOND DAY (Monday), the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.
1 6 3t* T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dtJ19*

GOVERNOR GEARY'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

The annual message of Governor Geary
Is'nt weary
Or dreary,
As messages sometimes be;
He tells with good nature
To the Legislature
Some things we are happy to see.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Some $33,000,000, the debt of the State,
Which seems a tremendous sort of a weight,
Debt has been reduced, and can be reduced more
By dealing at Rockhill & Wilson's store.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Happy to say the Agricultural College
Is organized well for piling in knowledge.
And Rockhill & Wilson's good clothes are so charming,
For folks who are studying science or farming.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

In capital order are most of our schools,
Where our boys are trained up to be men, and not fools.
Would recommend teachers, and pupils, and all
To purchase their clothing at Great Brown Hall.

CATTLE DISEASE.

We're sadly in need of immediate relief
Against the great evil of plague-stricken beef;
But every beef-eater, we're free to suppose,
At Rockhill & Wilson's may safely buy clothes.

BE NEAT IN YOUR PERSONAL APPAREL!

To the members of House and the members of Senate
(Oh! great is the pleasure it gives us to pen it!)
He advises a call
At the Great Brown Hall,
To study the styles
Of the mammoth piles
Of elegant raiment
So cheap for cash payment:
And then to tell their constituents all
Of the wisdom of dealing at Great Brown Hall.

All the members of the House,
All the members of the Senate, COME!
All the citizens of this State, COME!!
Also of every other State, COME!!!

AND BUY YOUR CLOTHES
AT
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BANK REPORTS.

ELEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,068,054 02
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141 000 00	
Real estate (productive)	132 121 10	
		$1,841,175 12
Legal-tender notes, coin, and certificates	358,842 00	
National Bank notes	26,901 00	
Fractional currency and stamps	14,432 98	
Premiums	9 925 00	
Due from other banks	547,214 97	
		957,315 95
Expenses and taxes		5,899 86
Total		$2 804 390 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000 000 00
Circulation	417 500 00
Deposits	1,353 611 55
Profit and loss	33,279 38
Total	$2 804 390 93

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
1 5 mthsf6t Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
JANUARY 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$402,236 24
United States Bonds	259 050 00
Banking House and Furniture	70,724 67
Expenses and taxes	3,542 80
Clearing House exchanges	81,796 90
Due from Banks and Bankers	63,168 55
Cash Items and Fractional Currency	2,726 20
National Bank Notes	10,500 00
Due from Approved Association in New York	79,876 91
United States Notes and Certificates	142 946 00
	$1,116,582 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$250,000 00
Surplus Fund	11,084 31
Profit and Loss	4 637 24
Circulation	219 335 00
Due Banks and Bankers	106 981 47
Deposits	524 543 61
	$1,116,582 23

1 7 3t E. S. HALL, Cashier.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

REMOVAL.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

CARPETS, COTTON GOODS, ETC. ETC.,

(Late at No. 530 Market street),

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 18 South SIXTH Street

AND

No. 9 DECATUR STREET,

Six Doors from Market Street,

1 7 3trp West Side.

FLOUR.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL HOPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m tfrp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 3mtp PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STYLE

SKATING BOOTS.

BARTLETT,

THE BOOT MAKER,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

New Styles for the Promenade.

New Styles for the Parlor.

New Styles for Heavy Weather.

His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw3

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 1f

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3t* No 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
12 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 25p

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
2 4 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

WANTS.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, TO take the place of a special partner, in a well-established retail and jobbing carpet business. Address, confidentially, H. J. K., this office. 1 8 6t*

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 6p2

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"66" at the Theatre Comique.

Last evening Offenbach's operetta of "66" was produced for the first time at the Theatre Comique, on the occasion of Mr. J. C. Gregory's benefit. A large audience was in attendance, and the performance was warmly applauded throughout. The opera of "66," like *The Marriage by Lantern*, is a pretty little comedy of peasant life, and unless all the works put before the world with Offenbach's name to them are to be condemned solely because they fail to satisfy the requirements of the most scientific and cultivated musical taste, it would be difficult for the most fastidious of the anti-Offenbachers to urge any legitimate objections to it, whether on account of the music or the libretto. The plot turns upon the fact that the successful number in a lottery is "66." "Franz," the hero of the piece, imagines that he has the prize, and immediately indulges in the luxury of blowing his nose on a silk handkerchief, which had been the object of his lifelong ambition. He also procures a suit of clothes which he imagines are more suited to his new dignity as a man of wealth than his peasant's garb, and in a general state of elevation, caused by his good fortune, he cruelly ill-treats his pretty little cousin "Grettley." To the dismay of "Franz," however, it is demonstrated to him that he has read his ticket upside down, and that instead of "66" it is "99." To balance this bad luck, however, the pedler who informes him of his misfortune turns out to be the brother-in-law of "Grettley." Having come back from his travels with any amount of wealth, he joins the hands of "Franz" and "Grettley," and promises to share with them. The prize too is drawn by "Jules," the lover of "Annette," the sister of "Grettley," so that the money is secured in the family after all.

The music is most of it exceedingly pretty, and more in Offenbach's usual style than *The Marriage by Lanterns*. Miss Susan Galton, who is becoming more and more popular every day, acted and sang the part of "Grettley" in very pleasing style. "Home, Sweet Home," which she introduced, was *encored*, and she was obliged to repeat "Coming thro' the Rye," which she gave in answer to an *encore* of an air in the first act. Mr. Whiffin's vocal powers were equal to the requirements of the *role* of "Fritz," and he acted with a great deal of spirit.

The farce of *The Pair of Pigeons*, with which the performance commenced, is a lively little affair, which served to put everybody in the best humor. The characters were well acted by Miss Blanche Galton and Mr. Whiffin. This gentleman is a comedian of more than usual ability, and his good acting goes far towards covering his deficiencies as a vocalist.

We are pleased to see that the public are beginning to appreciate the very attractive entertainments offered at the Theatre Comique. The house is pretty and comfortable, and the performances of a kind calculated to please the popular taste.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *A Flash of Lightning*, with its fine scenery and sensation effects, will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the *Orange Girl* will be given for the last time to-morrow evening. A matinee to-morrow.

On Monday Boucicault's drama of *After Dark* will be brought out by Mr. J. E. McDonough.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Offenbach's opera of "66" and the farce of *An Odd Lot* will be performed this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN Mad'lle Conteiller, the female gymnast, and her brother, will appear this evening.

MCEVOY'S "HIBERNICON" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall.

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA will perform Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA will give two concerts at Concert Hall on next Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The sale of tickets will commence on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, at Trumpler's music store.

THE YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR BALL.—The Young Maennerchor Society is famous for its masked balls, and those given in former years have been very enjoyable affairs. The Society, however, determined that they would surpass all previous efforts, and such preparations were made for the ball which came off last night at the Academy of Music as could not fail to make it a brilliant success. The house was handsomely decorated, the parquet and stage being floored over, as is usual on ball occasions. As none but maskers were permitted upon the floor, the scene presented at the opening of the ball was gorgeous in the extreme. The most extravagant fancies were indulged in the way of costumes, and it would be impossible for us to give a description of even a tithe of the grotesque figures that disported themselves about the building.

The ball opened at half-past 9 o'clock with a procession, at the head of which appeared a magnificent chariot bearing the King of the Festival. This affair was drawn by clowns and harlequins, and after it followed a motley crowd to which we cannot do justice by any description. One little piece of masquerading satire, however, is worthy of mention. An enormous coffee-pot, from which documents like the following were distributed in great profusion, was suggestive:—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Be it remembered that at the Inferior Court for the Masquerade Ball of the Young Maennerchor of the city of Philadelphia, held at the American Academy of Music, at Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the United States of America, on the seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, you appeared and exhibited a petition of said Court, praying to become a
FOOL AND A SUBJECT OF
PRINCE CARNIVAL,
and due satisfactory proof having been submitted to the said Court that you are well qualified for duties imposed on you by this document and that you would support the
PRINCE CARNIVAL,
and renounce all the allegiance and fidelity to every other Prince, Potentate, etc.;
Thereupon the Court admitted you to become a Fool and a Subject of Prince Carnival, and the Lord High Justice ordered all the proceedings to be recorded, which was done accordingly.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed the seal of the Empire, this Seventh day of January, 1869, and of the Sovereignty of our Reign the Eighteenth.
General BOUM BOUM,
SS. Crier.
N. B.—☞No "READ"-ing out of the benefits and privileges of this document.

The music was excellent, and the dancing and hilarity were kept up to a late, or rather to an early hour, for the dawn was near at hand before the last of the maskers left the building and darkness settled upon the scene. The whole affair was most enjoyable; and the only faults we have to find were that the heat was excessive, causing several persons to faint, and that the dust was most annoying. These are points that the conductors of future balls will do well to attend to.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—We remember with what delight we participated in the festivities of the holiday season last year, for the reason that in company with certain of our friends from the country—country cousins of the feminine gender, bright-eyed and cherry-cheeked—we entered into a round of gayety and pleasure which culminated in an evening with the maskers at the Academy of Music. Our lady friends were unanimous in expressing their unqualified praise of the magnificent spectacle which presented itself on that occasion. A beautifully-decorated stage, groups of elegantly-attired ladies and gentlemen, costumed with taste and propriety, the boxes filled with delighted spectators, the whirl of the dancers, the bubbling laughter that made music from the lips of the ladies, the delicious music of the band, all conspired to make the scene one of enchantment. On Monday, January 11, 1869, the scene will be repeated. The motto of Messrs. Abel & Risley, the projectors of these admirable balls, seems to be "Excelsior," and, as the subscription list is filling rapidly, those who design participating should attend to the matter at once.

MRS SCOTT-SIDDONS.—The following communication, doubtless from Dr. R. Sheldon Mackenzie, appeared in the *Press* this morning. As Mrs. Scott-Siddons' pretensions to being a descendant of the "great Sarah" have been more than once disputed, we consider it no more than justice that she should have the benefit of Dr. Mackenzie's testimony, especially as no person in the country is probably better qualified to decide upon such a nice genealogical question:—

To the Editor of the Press:—Sir:—Some doubt has been thrown on the authenicity of Mrs. Scott-Siddons' claims to be considered as one of the Kemble family, so famous in the annals of the stage. It is in my power, from actual knowledge of facts and persons, to clear away that doubt, and I shall do so in the briefest manner, premising that I do so without the knowledge of the lady in question, with whom I never exchanged one word of conversation.

Sarah Kemble, eldest daughter of Roger Kemble and Sarah Ward, married Mr. Siddons, an actor in her father's theatrical company, on November 26, 1773, she then being in her nineteenth year. The marriage took place in Trinity Church, Coventry, Warwickshire. Several children were the issue of this union. Early in 1803 George Siddons, one of the sons, was sent to Calcutta as an employe of the East India Company, then virtual owner of Hindostan. He was in the civil service, was well educated and clever (in the English sense of the word), "had recommendations (Mrs. Siddons' biographer says) from royalty itself to the Governor-General of India, almost amounting to a command to provide handsomely for him," and rose to high dignity in India. I have understood that he became a judge, was intimate with Macaulay in India, and realized a considerable fortune. He left a son, and Mrs. Scott-Siddons is that son's daughter, consequently as much the great-grandchild of the famous Mrs. Siddons as Frances Ann Kemble is her niece.

A few years ago there was a teacher of elocution in New York who called himself "Professor J. H. Siddons," and in an article of fictitious Reminiscences, in *Harper's Magazine*, claimed to be the son of George Siddons, and born in India. His real name was Joseulm H. Stocqueler; he had successively been a private soldier in the East India Company's service, newspaper editor, manager of a theatre, and so forth; but his father was a Swede, and he was no nearer related to the Kemble family than I am.

George Siddons' granddaughter, the charming woman and promising actress who was lately admired in the Academy of Music, is now little more than 21 years old. She was married at 18, her husband then being an officer in the British navy. Two or three years ago he was called on active service, but, being unwilling to separate from his young wife, exercised his right of declining. It was then that, feeling the hereditary taste for the stage, the lady persuaded her husband to permit her first to read and then to perform in public. She had no fair chance in the Academy of Music, where, as Charles Mathews told an audience ten years ago, the vastness was so great that *they* required a good glass to see the actor's face, and *he* could not make himself heard unless he used a speaking-trumpet. In a smaller theatre she would have been effective. She wants stage practice, perhaps some stage training, but she has a great deal of talent, with the Kemble features (not on the large scale so familiar to us, but "softened into beauty"), and the unmistakable Kemble eyes, dark, liquid, and expressive.

It has been more than hinted by an agent of Mrs. Frances Ann Kemble that *she* does not recognize Mrs. Scott-Siddons as one of the family. This can scarcely be correct, though the person in question backs up his statement with "the niece of the great Mrs. Siddons ought to know"—which is meant as a clincher. If the denial of *one* niece is to have this weight, what force must attach to the affirmation of *two* nephews? Mrs. F. A. Kemble is the daughter of Charles Kemble, Mrs. Siddons' youngest brother, born two years after her marriage with Mr. Siddons. But Mr. Charles Kemble Mason and his brother, both creditably known in this country, where they have lived more than half their years—these gentlemen, as sons of Mrs. Siddons' sister, are her nephews, and readily acknowledged their cousinship with Mrs. Scott-Siddons. Perhaps, after all, it was not necessary to meet the aspersion which has elicited this communication, but having reason to know that from the positiveness with which a garrulous gossip made it, several thoughtless persons were induced to believe it, thereby, I trust, doing wrong to Mrs. F. A. Kemble, I have deemed it right to tread the slander down.

R. S. M.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING
LOWER THAN FOR TEN YEARS.
OVERCOATS.—Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver reduced to.....$18 0
Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at $25 00
A great variety of all styles, upwards from.....$8 00
SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city, selling off very low.
PANTALOONS, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to.....$3 00
VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere, reduced to.....$2 00
BUSINESS COATS, in great variety, at prices equally low.
BOYS' CLOTHING, very low indeed.
Our whole stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING to be sold out at a great REDUCTION OF PRICES, which are in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.
Call and examine our goods after having examined those of the "sacrificing" houses before purchasing. A fair test is all we ask.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE MACHINE CALLED MAN, is a very complicated and delicate one, and is more liable to get out of order and much more difficult to repair than any combination of wheels, and cranks, and levers made by the hands of man. As a rule, it is *tinkered too much*, and *badly tinkered* at that. It is often calomelized, narcotized, depleted, and otherwise misused, when all that it really needs is a wholesome tonic and restorative like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to put it in proper trim and keep it so. The stomach is shamefully maltreated. In the first place, the food which its juices are intended to dissolve, is too frequently *thrown into it hastily*, and in a half-masticated condition, in which state the gastric acid cannot properly act upon it. The result is *dyspepsia*. Then comes the doctor, and, finding the digestive organ weak and the bowels inert, he proceeds to weaken and paralyze still more with drastic purgatives. These failing, as they always do, to produce a salutary change, he tells the invalid that medical science can do no more for him. This, with all due deference, is a mistake—one of those mistakes which Talleyrand said were tantamount to crimes. What the dyspeptic needs is *invigoration*. Strengthen the stomach with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and the stomach will strengthen every other part of the human machine, and make it, in common parlance, as good as new. Upon the state of the digestion depends, in a measure, the condition of the whole system. Now, the Bitters are the most admirable tonic known. They consist of the finest vegetable invigorants and restoratives combined with an unadulterated stimulant. The dyspeptic needs nothing else to effect a cure, except a light, nutritious diet and a fair amount of exercise. Even in the absence of these last-mentioned accessories, the tonic and alterative properties of the preparation will work wonders, enabling the dyspeptic to digest inferior fare with comparative ease, and to maintain a good habit of body, in spite of the drawbacks of a sedentary occupation.

PELMAN'S NEW ART GALLERY.—Mr. G. Pelman has just made an attractive addition to his establisment, at No. 628 Callowhill street, in the shape of an exceedingly neat and pretty little Art Gallery, the walls of which are filled with very superior pictures. The gallery is small, but it is fitted up with unusual good taste, and the lighting is such that the pictures are shown to the best advantage. The smaller and, as is often the case, the most meritorious works, are not crowded into dark corners, and overshadowed by large canvases; but the moderate size of the room enables all to have fair play.

One of the most important works in Mr. Pelman's collection is a fine cattle piece, by Eugene Verboeckhoven, the celebrated Belgian artist. A group of cattle, sheep, and ducks is painted with all the delicacy of manipulation for which Verboeckhoven is famous, while the picture is particularly interesting as being of a much larger size than any we have hitherto seen by him. We invite the attention of our art connoisseurs to this fine work. Mr. Pelman has a number of other superior pictures which will repay a visit to the gallery to see.

Among the works of art, however, none are more worthy of notice than the parlor which Mr. Pelman has fitted up in connection with with the gallery, for a work of art we consider it. In arranging parlors the mere cost of furniture and decorations is too often considered as of more importance than good taste in having a harmony of colors and such an arrangement of furniture and decorations as will produce the best effect. Mr. Pelman's parlor is modelled after one which he saw in Paris some months ago, and it should receive a visit from those who are interested in the problem of how to make home attractive.

Mr. Pelman has a number of fine paintings on hand for which he has not been able to find room in his gallery, and he has also a superior stock of fine chromos and engravings. French plate-glass mantel and pier mirrors and picture frames in every variety.

THE EAR.—Doctor Hartley begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication that he has, in compliance with their special request, made arrangements to visit Philadelphia, and may be consulted at his temporary residence, 1107 Chesnut street, until the 25th of January. Reception from 10 to 4. Dr Hartley generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequalled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced hands. Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist. Twenty-three years close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed. The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show at least in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men in the country.

"I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. Hartley in practice and I have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in the profession and as a gentleman.
W. PARKER, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery, etc."

"His professional abilities will be duly appreciated by those who place themselves under his care.
JOHN W. WILLIAMS, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy, etc."

"From my intercourse with Dr. Hartley I have found his experiment correct and gentlemanly.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D."

"It is a pleasant duty to give my testimony in favor of the treatment adopted by Dr. Hartley for the cure of deafness. The application is unattended by pain or inconvenience, and its effects are almost instantaneous.
H. P. HERDMAN,
Counsellor-at Law, No. 23 Chambers street."

THE REASON.—One of our citizens, has until recently kept a diary of his wife's temper, to the following effect:—

Monday—A thick fog; no seeing through it. Tuesday—Gloomy and very chilly; unseasonable weather. Wednesday—Frosty, at times sharp. Thursday—Bitter cold in the morning, red sunset, with flying clouds, portending hard weather. Friday—Storm in the morning, with peals of thunder; air clear afterward. Saturday—Gleams of sunshine, with a partial thaw; frost again at night. Sunday—A slight southwester in the morning; calm and pleasant at dinner-time; hurricane and earthquake at night.

He discovered the cause to be unburnable coal, which cost "a thunderin' sight" and didn't emit a particle of warmth. His last purchase was at Alter's, No 907 North Ninth street, and since using his new stock of fuel, enthusiastically declares that he has not only the warmest house, but the best wife in the community. A word to the wise is sufficient.

THE simple fact that Life Insurance has been most favored in the most intelligent communities is exceedingly significant. That alone is sufficient answer to the strange prejudice which leads some people to call the whole matter "a humbug and a swindle." Any man who laughs at Life Insurance pays a poor compliment to his own intellect. The best compliment you could pay to your sound judgment as a provident and good business man would be to invest immediately in a policy with "The American of Philadelphia."

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch street, next to the corner of Sixth.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity. Sold one dollar per bottle.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MONEY LOANED
In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

HEALTH-GIVING Epps's Wine Bitters are pure and really excellent—health giving. The debilitated, from whatever cause, use them with the fullest confidence of receiving advantage by them. They are pleasant to the taste, and are mainly the pure juice of the grape; diuretic, sudorific, and tonic in their effect. Sold by Druggists.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS EATING IT; so with Clothing, the proof of its quality is by *its durability*; and the fact of it coming from CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s is proof positive that you will be perfectly satisfied with the QUALITY, STYLE and PRICE.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—STOCK of superior Dairy Cows, Horses, Harness, Farm Wagons, Carts, Mowing Machines, Horse Rake, Hay, Farming Implements, etc.,—On MONDAY, January 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at W. Harmar Thomas' Farm, Gray's Lane, between Darby road and Baltimore pike, Twenty-seventh Ward, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, the entire Stock. [1 6]t

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1618, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary F. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. 12 th3m*

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

An Execution and a Failure—European Advices.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The European Conference—The Wish of the Sublime Porte Disregarded—Latest Phases of the Trouble—Specie in France.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The request of the Sublime Porte for a postponement of the conference on the Eastern question for a few days, in order that time might be gained for instructing the Turkish representative, has not been acceded to, and the sessions of the conference will certainly open in Paris to-morrow.

The Sultan has consequently been compelled to telegraph at length from Constantinople his instructions to Ijmil Mohamed Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador at Paris. There is no question that a part of these instructions are, that if the discussions in the Conference extend beyond the Sublime Porte's ultimatum to the Grecian Government, that the Turkish representative shall immediately withdraw.

The *Turquie*, official paper at Constantinople in its issue of yesterday, says if the Turkish representative withdraws from the Conference war with Greece will be inevitable.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—A vessel which arrived yesterday from Fayal reports that the American ship Yorktown, from London, November 6th, for New York, has been obliged to put in there with loss of masts, etc.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The outflow of specie from the bank of France still continues. By the regular weekly statement published to-day, it is shown that the amount of bullion in the vaults is 27,500,000f. less than at the corresponding period last week.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Exempted from Tax.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The House passed the Senate bill exempting naval machinery for the Government from the internal revenue tax, with an amendment providing that the tax which had accrued prior to April 1, 1868, shall not be included. When the House went into Committee of the Whole on the

Military Academy Appropriation Bill,

General Logan began a speech against what is known as Jenckes' Civil Service bill. He regards the bill as wrong in principle, and opposed to the genius of our institutions. He regarded the manner in which the bill had been received by the people and press as an alarming indication of a tendency to establish an aristocracy of office holders.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

[Continued from the Eighth Page.]

Mr. Spencer introduced a bill to regulate the price and encourage the production of cotton in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the Senate took up and passed the bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from Coose Bay to Roseburg, Oregon.

On motion of Mr. Thayer, a bill to confirm the title to certain lands in Nebraska and a bill supplementary thereto were taken up and passed.

The morning hour having expired, the bill for the relief of Sue Murphy, of Alabama, again came up for consideration.

Mr. Hendricks being entitled to the floor, said that the bill seemed so obviously just that he could not understand why Senators opposed it.

A Murderer Executed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ROME, N. Y., Jan. 8.—William Henry Casswell, the murderer of Abby Elizabeth Saunders, whom he first seduced and then killed, was hung here at 12:50 this afternoon.

Failure in Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Messrs. Lowrie, Blood & Hammond, wholesale dry goods dealers, failed here to-day. Liabilities not stated.

DRY GOODS.
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS.
Table Linens by the Yard.
The Cheapest Buyers will find
PRICES SATISFACTORY.

FRENCH MERINOES, 62 CENTS!!!!
Brown French Merinoes 62c,
Browns, Blues, Greens, Modes, etc., 75c.
All the good shades, 88c,
Garnets, etc., extra fine, $1.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E corner NINTH & MARKET streets.

62 CENT WOOL POPLINS
Double Fold reduced from 88 cents.
75 cent Poplins, reduced from $1,
$1 Poplins, reduced from $1 25 and $1 50.
Bona fide reductions on our Dress Goods.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS
Black Velour Ottomans, $1 12½ up.
Black Wool Poplins, 88c up
Black Mohair Alpacas, 45c up,
Black French Merinoes, 75c, up,
Black Wool Delaines, 37c, up
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

ROMAN SCARFS.
Roman Ties, all widths, 25c to $3 50.
38 cent Ties, rich and expensive.
50 cent Ties, handsome Brooche ends
300 dozen Hdkfs., hemmed and hemstitched,
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

SILK VELVET SACQUES.
$40 Silk Velvet Sacques,
Beaver Sacques cheap $4 to $13.
Reduced prices for many Cloaks.
$6 heavy large Woollen Long Shawls.
COOPER & CONARD,
17 fsm} *S. E corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.*

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
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BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A CARD.—Prices of everything reduced since the appraisement of stock. The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and OVERCOATS still very good.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

OAK HALL,

THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

LAST MONTH OF THE SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
HAVE THIS DAY MADE
STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS
IN ORDER
TO CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK,
AS THEIR
LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1.
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

WORKS OF ART.
C. PELMAN'S
NEW ART GALLERY
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 628 CALLOWHILL Street.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS
MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS,
In Fine Gold, Rosewood, and Carved Walnut Frames of Best Material and Workmanship. New Patterns.
OIL PAINTINGS,
CHROMOS,
ENGRAVINGS, ETC.,
Of my own importation, now open for exhibition and sale.
17 tf G. PELMAN.

EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN'S
GREAT WORK OF ART,
Recently Imported by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp,
Now on Exhibition, Free,
AT
G. PELMAN-S
NEW ART GALLERY,
No. 628 CALLOWHILL St.,
17 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.
LEHIGH VALLEY RR.
MORTGAGE BONDS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of these
FIRST-CLASS BOND
AT
NINETY,
And Accrued Interest from December 1.
The Bonds are in amounts of
$1000,
Either Registered or Conpon, at the option of the purchaser, and bear interest at
SIX PER CENT.,
Free from all Government and State Taxes.
The Mortgage under which these Bonds are issued is for
FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
Upon a property costing over
TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
The gross receipts upon which for the year past are over
FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.
We offer these Bonds as in every respect
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JAPAN.

Mikado's Grand Procession to Yeddo.

A New York *Tribune* correspondent, writing from Yokohama, November 27, says:—

As the present week has witnessed an event the like of which has not been observed in Japan for some hundreds of years, I have concluded to give you some account of it. I refer to the procession of the Mikado from Kyoto to Yeddo, which has just taken place. His Highness the Mikado left his southern capital, Kyoto, on the 4th instant, and reached this place on the 24th, and arrived in Yedo on the 26th, making the entire journey in twenty-one days. As hinted above, this is not an absolutely new thing, but one which has not occurred for many years—the Japanese say not for 2000 years. Anciently, say 800 years ago, before the rise of the military class, when the capital of Japan was at Nara, a place some 25 miles from Kyoto, his Majesty freely made excursions to various places, accompanied by only a few retainers, and was gazed upon by his devoted subjects. But in the course of time the capital was removed to Kyoto, 400 years ago; and about that time the military class was in possession of supreme power, and the Mikado was nominally the supreme ruler of the land, but actually he was only a subject, and an instrument often used by successive Tycoons in subduing insubordinate Damios to their sway. Somewhat later, after the rise of the Tokugawa dynasty, which ended with the late Tycoon Sio-shashi, the Mikado was clothed with all the insignia of rank and outward respect, and confined to his castle in Kyoto, which he has not left for generations till quite recently. While the nominal head of the nation was thus confined and thus treated with great respect, the Tycoon monopolized all real power, and claimed for himself the highest respect from the people. That you may have some idea of the kind and degree of respect required from the people, you have only to know that hitherto when a Tycoon passed along a street in Yeddo, or made a journey to Kyoto, generally a visit of ceremony to the Mikado, all the people were required to go into their houses, shut their doors, and remain quiet till the lengthy train was past. Not only so, but to prevent any of the common people from gazing on his High Mightiness, a public officer went in and sealed the doors; and if ever a seal was broken, the offender was punished as the law required. When this was the law of the land, it sometimes happened that brave men exercised the inalienable right of position in a manner which reason and conscience universally approve, but which the laws of Japan then forbid. More cases than one are recorded in Japanese history in which men, to gain, if possible, redress for the wrongs inflicted by inferior officers, have boldly rushed, petition in hand, from their concealment, and breaking through the ranks of retainers, have presented it to the head of the nation, and instead of obtaining redress for their wrongs have only aggravated their condition. Such has been the state of things in Japan for generations. Men have been prevented the exercise of their simplest rights in this arbitrary manner. It was then received as a token of future good, and a sign of progress, when, a short time ago, it was proclaimed to the Japanese that they would not only be allowed to come out of their houses when the Mikado should pass along, but also, if it rained, they might keep up their umbrellas. A shed and platform were also erected for the accommodation of the foreigners residing in Yokohama. Your correspondent had the curiosity, two days before the procession passed along, to go from Yokohama about two miles, to Kanagawa, a village through which the Tokaido or national road passes, and where the Mikado was expected to lodge one night. Great preparations were making for his reception. The road was undergoing thorough repair, and it needed it badly enough. In some places it looked as if it had not undergone repair since his Majesty last passed along some centuries ago, as aforesaid. But now ample amends were being made for past neglect, and should his Majesty hereafter frequently pass, travellers will doubtless be the gainers. Your correspondent also observed that the old posts which marked the boundary of a district were taken down and new ones erected in their places. Two new houses of superior workmanship were erected in the Kanagawa; one at the side of the principal hotel for his Majesty to lodge in, and one near the only Sintoo temple for the reception of his baggage. These structures, though costly, will no doubt be torn down to prevent their being used by the vulgar, after the distinguished guest has departed. As he does not lodge in an old house, so it is said he does not eat twice from the same dish, which is invariably broken after he has used it. Apropos to this custom, a Japanese friend of mine tells me that some years ago he visited a town near Kyoto, the inhabitants of which, though poor, yet as people who live near court are apt to do, made an effort to imitate royalty, and broke their dishes after using them once. Hence they were compelled to use very cheap dishes, made of tile clay very rough and badly burnt, so that the smell of the clay took away not a little of the taste for food. So much for maintaining cost and keeping up with the fashions. I noticed too that a large stone gateway through which he was expected to pass, sufficiently strong of itself, was propped up and bound with ropes very securely so prevent its falling perhaps when shaken by the steps of majesty. But the august personage, being a boy yet in his teens, is not likely by his personal might to incur such a calamity as is here supposed. Another significant fact was that the Buddhist images were carefully removed from their places, or shut out from view by a screen of boards set up between them and the road. This is significant when viewed in connection with the fact that a great effort is now made in the south to revive Sintooism and suppress Buddhism. Buddhism and Chinese literature were introduced into Japan about one thousand years ago, and now they are trying to banish both. Books are printed in the ancient native character, and characters are entirely eliminated. A spirit of nationality is springing up. As in Europe the cry is "Ireland for the Irish," "Germany for Germans," so here we begin to hear something like "Japan for Japanese." "Why should Japan be indebted to India and China for religion and literature, when it is the land of the gods, and its ruler the Son of Heaven?" Therefore, when the Mikado, who is Pontifex Maximus of the aboriginal Sintooism, passes to his northern capital, the inferior and foreign divinities must be removed or hidden from view.

All preparations were completed by the 24th instant, on the afternoon of which day nearly all Yokohama, native and foreign, went to the place appointed to witness the spectacle. It was quite a mixed throng. A multitude of natives lined the Tokaido, while in the principal station a crowd of foreigners—English, American, French, and German, with not a few Chinese—were assembled. Placards were up in conspicuous places requesting foreigners not to cheer when the Mikado passed. After waiting some time, we got a hint that his Majesty was approaching, from the fact that native officials came along and required the Japanese, who lined the road, in places eight or ten deep, all to take down their hats from high places, and kneel or squat down. This they did with difficulty, as more room is needed when people kneel than when they stand. At length they were all down, and quiet, the front rank, at least, with their wooden shoes off. They must not be seen with their shoes or clogs on at such a time. Soon the royal procession came in sight, headed by two men on horseback, one after the other, said to be Daimios. Their saddles and bridles were richly gilded and ornamented, and the riders wore very long hats of the shape seen in pictures representing such scenes. Their robes also were very wide, and long, and flowing, made of red and purple and yellow silk, with a profusion of gilt ornaments. Those that followed on horseback, whether Daimios or kuges, were all dressed in the same style, indicating that their rank was the same though their wealth was different. Some were mere boys, with pale boyish faces, not indicative of much energy or force of character. There were in all about twenty of these mounted nobility in the procession. After the first two princes, and at intervals, came companies of soldiers, headed by a band, with native fifes and foreign drums, playing native and foreign music. I doubt much whether such music has been heard for some hundreds of years past. The soldiers wore a black coat and pants, made something after the fashion of foreigners, while their hats and shoes were purely Japanese, the latter made of straw, and hence their tread was almost noiseless. About the centre of the procession was the closed chair of the Mikado, richly ornamented, and surrounded by a large gold peacock; but the curtains were down. It was borne very slowly and solemnly by a number of men wearing swords, and at their side again walked men of rank, richly dressed. The high chair bore the Mikado's coat-of-arms, and all eyes were strained to pierce the curtains, but to no purpose. His Majesty was invisible, as he would have been had we all, after the manner of the good old times, been confined to our houses, or he confined to his palace in Kyoto. While the box in which his Majesty was supposed to be was carried past, foreigners observed a commendable silence, the footsteps of the bearers were inaudible, and the natives were almost breathless with awe, inspired by the great occasion. But when he was once past, people began to give expression to their several opinions, some declaring it was a great sell, and others maintaining that this show of the royal chair and its bearers and insignia was all that could have been reasonably expected, and that it was a great step in advance of anything yet witnessed in Japan. So, entertaining different views of the scene, and with different impressions and emotions, some on foot and some on horseback, the foreign population and the native returned to Yokohama, jostling the carriers of royal baggage not a little by the way.

THE SCAFFOLD.

A Negro Hanged on New Year's Day—Singular Scene at the Execution.

Augustus Holmes, a mulatto, was hanged at Tarboro, N. C., on January 1, for the murder of Matthew King. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus describes the scene at the execution:—

New Year's day being from time immemorial a holiday with the negroes, large numbers had thronged to town, as well to enjoy themselves and make purchases as to see the "hangin'." These began to collect in the vicinity of the scaffold at an early hour, and by 11 A. M. a large crowd were massed on the side from which the condemned was most exposed to public view. The guard were stationed in regular order round the scaffold, and besides these a large number of persons had been admitted within the jail-yard enclosure. Shortly after he was seated Holmes requested that somebody would pray for him, and at the suggestion of a party near the scaffold, as the condemned had embraced the tenets of the Catholic faith, Mr. James Mehegan, a very venerable and respected Irish gentleman residing here, was asked to make the desired prayer. This he did, though a professional Baptist clergyman was present, and as he repeated, with uncovered head, his grey locks shaken by the wind, the Lord's prayer in all its simple beauty and purity, followed by the Belief and another short prayer, the scene was exceedingly solemn and impressive. But this was not long to remain so. The condemned then asked that somebody would sing a hymn, and asked that H Hard Chapman and his wife, negroes, be sent for. This request was also complied with, but while the messenger was absent a number of other negroes volunteered to sing. Accordingly they came, men and women, climbing over the fences, splashing through the mud and ascending the scaffold, until at one time, there being ten people upon the drop besides the condemned, fears were entertained that the rope by which it was suspended might give way. One negro woman, who at first spoke calmly enough, became fearfully excited and broke forth in an uncontrollable fit of religious enthusiasm, which for a while created quite a commotion. Then another religious enthusiast, a male negro, "gave out" a hymn and invited all, whether inside or outside the enclosure, to come forward and "jine in de singin'," which invitation many accepted, and the hymn was chanted with all the wildness and fervor peculiar to negroes. Another negro, a preacher, who was ambitious and did not wish to be eclipsed, then made a semi-prayer and speech, which for richness of dialect and absurdity of English pronunciation has no equal. Nearly a dozen negro women had meantime ascended the scaffold, and were engaged speaking to the condemned, shaking hands with him, and taking a last farewell. Next followed another hymn, differing little from the one previously sung, and while this was in progress Mary King, wife of the murdered man, with her child in her arms, came splashing through the mud towards the scaffold. She climbed the steps, and extending her hand, shook that of the condemned warmly, and told him she forgave him. The scene was quite affecting. Again and again Holmes, evidently unnerved, asked if he was forgiven, being assured in the affirmative each time. He shook hands with the child, a little girl about six years of age, said that he had killed its father, for which he was sorry, and hoped God and everybody else would forgive him. These curious though somewhat solemn scenes ended at the request of the condemned. Mr. Phillips, his counsel, read from the scaffold the confession, which was heard by the entire crowd. Thus, instead of a private, this was one of the most public executions ever witnessed, notwithstanding the law to the contrary. It was made an actual exhibition.

The scaffold being cleared the Sheriff informed the condemned that his hour had arrived, but from the continued excitement of the hour previous, he was unable to rise to his feet without quite an effort. The cap was then placed over his head, but he asked that it be removed for an instant to gain another glimpse of the light of heaven. This was done, and it was again replaced, forever darkening the earthly vision of Gus Holmes. The rope was then adjusted, and when the knot was placed the condemned fairly gave way at the knees and would have sunk upon the drop but that he was caught. At this juncture the Sheriff, who was somewhat excited, as might be expected under the circumstance said, "Hold on, Gus; you won't be hurt." A negro had to be called to the platform to support the sinking man, and as he had to stand clear of the drop, Holmes became in a position leaning against him, entirely helpless, his feet being towards the front of the drop. The consequence of this was that when the drop fell, the condemned slid off, the knot having worked round to the back of his neck. Strangulation was the result. The neck was not broken. There was a violent convulsive movement of the lower limbs, lasting for nearly three minutes. Breathing ceased in seven minutes and a half pulsation in twelve minutes, and in twenty minutes life was declared extinct by the attending physicians.

INTERESTING.

The Ages of American and English Statesmen.

The new English Cabinet is an exceptionally young one, the oldest member, Lord Clarendon, being only 68, while the youngest, the Marquis of Hartington, is but 35. Mr. Gladstone, the Premier, is 59; the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Fortescue are 45; Lord Kimberly is 42; Earl de Grey and Mr. Childers are 41, and Mr. Goschen 37.

The average age of the whole Cabinet is thus only fifty years and four months, which is five years and two months less than that of its predecessor. Another peculiarity of the present Cabinet is the precedence of commoners over titled personages. Mr. Gladstone, as First Lord of the Treasury, of course takes precedence of all the rest; Mr. Lowe, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, comes third in rank; Mr. Childers follows him as First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. Cardwell is next as Secretary of War.

Below these simple gentlemen must perforce walk the Duke of Argyll, Earl Granville, and the Marquis of Hartington, besides a host of nobles who are not in the Cabinet proper, but still form part of the Government pageant.

Let us compare the ages of some of our own rulers and public men with those of the British Liberal Cabinet officers.

General Grant is 47, and Mr. Colfax only 46. Andrew Johnson is 61; Mr. Seward, 68; General Schofield but 38; Mr. Welles, 67; Mr. McCulloch, 58; Mr. Randall and Mr. Browning, 59. We do not know the exact age of Mr. Evarts, but he cannot be more than 50. Mr. Wade, the President of the Senate, is 69; Senator Sumner is 58; and Senator Trumbull, 56. The members of the House of Representatives are nearly all young men. Mr. James Brooks and Mr. E. B. Washburne are among the oldest, and are respectively 59 and 53 years of age.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

His Opinion of the Office-seekers.

I am daily called upon, either in person or by letter, to sign petitions asking offices from the Federal Government, and also wishing me to write letters to Republican Senators urging the confirmation of men nominated for office by President Johnson. I respectfully decline doing either, and shall take no part in the scramble for office under the present national administration. After General Grant is inaugurated I propose to take a hand, openly and above-board, and, once for all, allow me to say that I believe the Republicans who supported Grant and Colfax are entitled to the offices and should have them; and I think the Seymour and Blair men should have more modesty than to ask for office. If, however, largely in the majority as the Republicans are, they shall find they have not men qualified to fill the offices, then let them call upon the Seymour Democratic party to furnish such material. Until that call is made I submit that modesty would dictate that the adherents of that party should stand back. This is my platform. I have taken my stand upon it. I hope I am now understood, and that I will not be subjected to further annoyance from this source.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1868.

DELAWARE.

Tragedy in Cecil County.

Joseph Thomas, aged about 30 years, an unmarried colored man, lived in a little shanty near Moffitt's Mill, about two miles above North East. He kept, on a small scale, a confectionery, and slept in the same room at nights. Last Tuesday, the 29th ultimo, about 3 o'clock P. M., he was discovered lying in his bunk in a dying condition, weltering in blood that had flowed from frightful wounds about his head and throat, which had evidently been inflicted with an axe that was lying in the room, covered with gore. Thomas was unable, from exhaustion, when found, to give any clue to the perpetrator of the awful deed, or to the causes leading thereto. It is thought, however, that the act was committed in order to rob Thomas of money which he was supposed to have in his possession. He died about 4 o'clock on the following Wednesday morning. Strong circumstantial evidence pointed to a mulatto by the name of Philip Nolan as the murderer, and he was accordingly arrested and committed to await further investigation. An inquest was held in the case on Wednesday morning last, by Isaac N. Benjamin, Esq., of North East, with twelve jurymen, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the foregoing facts.—*Cecil Whig.*

CHIVALRIC.

"As Good as Any Other Man."

Mr. Patrick O'Mealy sends the following card to the editor of the New Orleans *Times*:—

Mr. Editor:—I positively deny the statement in the local column of the *Times* in reference to the prize-fight which took place last Sunday, between Dan Carr and myself. We were merely fighting in order to find out who was the best man, and not for the sake of the money staked on the fight. I would certainly have won the fight, only my second placed a small piece of paper in my hand to keep it shut—it was only about the size of a five-dollar bill—and on this ground there was a foul claimed in favor of Carr. I would also wish the people to know that it is false about my nose being split in three places and my left eye being knocked out. I am as well as ever, and will fight Daniel Carr for $500 a side within six weeks' time. Man and money at Mr. Michael Hyde's No. 49 Girod street. So put up or shut up.

Respectfully. PAT O'MEALY.

A Cruel Ruler.

The Viceroy of Egypt, busy with the building of a huge theatre, the production of Offenbach's operas, and the engagement of Mad'lle Schneider, finds leisure to attend to the affairs of his Government only so far as to oppress the people and wring money out of them to support his extravagance. He recently banished Halim Pasha, the last surviving son of Mohammed Ali, and in return Halim has printed a letter in French, in which he says:—

"May your Highness reflect on the last words which I address to you. Separated from your natural advisers, from the members of your family, who alone would dare to tell you the truth, your Highness lives and governs in the midst of a foreign party which conceals, and which is interested to conceal, it from you. It is thus that yours is a reign of constant suspicions, accusations, rage. * * * Your villages are ruined; your lost subjects vainly seek to withdraw themselves from the incessantly renewed demands of which they are the object; the Egyptian debt is more than trebled; imports are augmented by more than 40 per cent. Who will dare deny the truth of these facts? Is it thus that your Highness pretends to realize progress, so frequently and solemnly promised to Europe and to this country? The truth, whatever may be the efforts to obscure and conceal it, will free itself victoriously.

"HALIM."

Dispute Between Two French Authors.

Who shall decide when authors disagree? The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"A paper war has arisen between M Victorien Sardou and M. Jules Claretie. Each of them has written a drama relating to the revolt of the Netherlands, and the question is, whether M. Sardou somewhat smartly took a hint from M. Claretie, or whether two dramatists have innocently hit on the same idea. In the course of a letter to M. Sardou his adversary thus enumerates the sources of that gentleman's most celebrated plays:—

"You have borrowed the 'Ganaches' from Balzac, and 'Piccolino' from Louis Ulbach, 'Nos Intimes' from 'Les Faux Bonhommes' of Barriere and from the 'Paratonnerre' of M. Gabriel. You have appropriated 'Les Pommes du Voisin' of M. de Bernard, and taken the contract scene of the 'Famille Benoiton' from Barriere again; the plot of the 'Maison Neuve' you have borrowed from a novel of Gozlan's. 'Nos bons Villageois' from the 'Paysans' of Balzac and an Italian novelist; while the 'Pactes de Mouche' are simply stolen from Edgar Poe, and sauced *a la Parisienne*."

This is rather severe on M. Sardou.

—The University of Virginia gives instruction in Sanscrit, Hebrew, and Anglo-Saxon.

—The Boston Wesleyan University Club ate its annual dinner at the Revere House on Wednesday last.

—It is estimated that the pecuniary value of Michigan University to the city of Ann Arbor is about $450,000 yearly.

—J. Edwards Leonard, the class orator of '67 at Harvard, has had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him at Heidelberg.

—The University of Virginia has no curriculum, each student taking his choice. Honorary degrees are forbidden these.

—The Trinity *Tablet* issued a Christmas supplement, containing a complete list of the valedictorians and salutatorians of Trinity since 1827.

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THE ADVANTAGES
Offered by this Company are:—
It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
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No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 8 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1868. }
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Luddington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the Quartermaster in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids, however, are invited and will be entertained for transportation to and from the following points, the rate to be per 100 pounds for the entire distance, and not per miles, as in the foregoing cases:

FROM CHEYENNE OR FORT HARKER
to Forts Dodge, Larned, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.
FROM FORT HAYS
to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.
FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE
to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland and Union.

The transportation herein advertized for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a deposit of $500 (five hundred) in greenbacks or certified checks payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and so give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri.

L. C. EASTON,
12 17 1m] Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't Mo.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sail at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 26 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100	STEERAGE.....$35
to London.....105	to London.....40
to Paris.....115	to Paris.....47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.	STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80	Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....5	Halifax.....1
St. John's, N. F.....} 6	St. John's, N. F.....} 30
by Branch Steamer.....}	by Branch Steamer.....}

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULL, Agents,
No. 41 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STEAM DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL.
We have now to inform Importers and Shippers that arrangements have been made to place a line of First-class (in every respect) Steamships on the route between this Port and Liverpool, stopping only at Queenstown to land Passengers and Mails.
A. R. McHENRY & CO.,
1 4 6] No. 132 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense or transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL &

CARRIER PIGEONS.

Their Wonderful Speed and Accuracy—The Pigeon's Enemy, the Hawk—Anecdotes.

Havre Cor. of the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

I trust you will not deem me flighty if I take up the subject of carrier pigeons, but as this fancy is now attracting some attention in Europe, I have thought it would be interesting to say a few words on this matter, which has been brought to my special attention by the sending of nearly 1000 of these birds from here last Sunday. The pigeons were sent by rail from Brussels, stowed away in square baskets, containing each about thirty birds. All arrived in safety, but in somewhat dirty condition. For three days they were kept on view at the Marine exhibition, and at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, with one grand flutter, they sailed off for their destination. The start had but a momentary interest, for sweeping wildly up into the strong currents of a southerly and autumnal gale, they were soon lost to sight. Scarce three minutes elapsed after opening the cages before not a pigeon was seen. Subsequently I learned that about fifty, who were overpowered by the gale, or who did not know their way, lit on the house of the Consul here, and at Rouelle a lot also alighted. As it was, the leaders of the racers did not arrive at Brussels until after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, whereas, if they had made their usual time, they should have been in at a few minutes past 1 o'clock. The carriers belong to Belgian societies, who make a specialty of carrier training more for pastime than profit.

Carriers can and do often attain a speed of one hundred and twenty miles an hour, and when well trained never fail to make a straight course, unless driven off by a hawk, when they are sometimes so confused as to lose their way, and it may be days before they find it. Sir John Ross, the Arctic explorer, despatched a pair of young pigeons on the 6th or 7th of October, 1850, from Assistance Bay, a little to the west of Wellington Sound, and on the 18th of October a pigeon made his appearance at the dove-cote in Ayrshire, Scotland, from whence Sir John had taken them. The distance between the two places is about 2000 miles.

The dove-cote was under repair at this time, and the pigeons belonging to it had been removed, but the servants of the house were struck with the appearance of the stranger. After a short stay it went to the pigeon house of a neighboring proprietor, where it was caught and sent back to the lady who originally owned it. She at once recognized it as one of those she had originally given to Sir John Ross; but to put the matter to a test, it was carried to the pigeon house, when out of the many niches it directly went to the one in which it had been hatched.

I am well acquainted with a gentleman, a resident of Connecticut, who was noted for the fine brood of carriers he kept. A negro servant in his employ sold one of his flock to a gentleman who resided in Canada. The transaction was unknown to the proprietor. One day he noticed his pet bird resting on the gable of the barn, and felt assured that it had performed more than an ordinary journey, but the servants could not explain to him anything satisfactory. A few days afterwards he received a letter from the Canada gentleman, which stated that he had paid $15 to the other gentleman's servant for a carrier pigeon which had flown; and, supposing that he would return home, he wrote, asking him to forward the bird by the first opportunity.

A few months afterwards another of the flock was disposed of in like manner, and the bird carried in safety to Albany, where, when thought to be sufficiently weaned and domesticated, it was let out into one of the rooms of Stanwix Hall. Chancing to open a window, the bird took advantage and started for its old home in Connecticut, where it arrived in a few hours. The purchaser, having become very much attached to the bird, wrote for it, and in this manner the facts were ascertained, as I have related them.

During Webster's time, and on the occasion of one of his great speeches in Boston, some of the New York papers sent carrier pigeons to your city to bring home the speech. As soon as delivered and prepared it was attached to the bird, and he was started. Unfortunately he encountered a hawk, and after a deal of manœuvring, he succeeded in eluding his pursuer, and tired, exhausted, and having lost his way, he settled in the barnyard of Judge ——, who, attracted by the parcel he had on his legs, caught him, and after reading the speech, scarce delivered two hours, he took the bird to Bridgeport, and sent the speech forward to its destination.

Before the day of telegraphs, the carrier pigeon was somewhat extensively used by the enterprising newspapers. If I am not mistaken, the New York *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer*, and the *Herald* relied upon them for the transmission of certain kinds of news. Except by the meeting of hawks, they seldom, if ever, fail to go straight to their destination.

Naturalists have always been puzzled to account for the peculiar powers which enable this bird to find its way home from immense distances. The majority seem to agree that it is enabled to do so mainly by its strength of vision. The generally accepted theory is that at home the pigeons are accustomed so mount to a very great height, and to perform at a lofty elevation circles constantly increasing in diameter; that when let loose at a moderate distance, say a hundred miles from home, they mount as usual, and with far-reaching glance recognize some object which they have been accustomed to see in their home journeys; this object is a sufficient guide, and the birds instantly shape their course for it. The attachment of the carrier pigeon to its birth-place is well understood, and to this, in conjunction with its wonderful strength of vision, must be attributed the certainty of its flight homeward. When desired to perform longer journeys, so long that a glimpse of familiar landmarks is out of the question, they must be carefully trained, and made acquainted with at least a part of the route which they have to pass over.

The carrier pigeon is known by a large wart-like excrescence under each eye, which increases in size as it grows older. At a certain age these must be pared down, or the bird cannot see directly ahead. In color they are blue. A true-blooded carrier pigeon should not have a single white feather about him. I have heard some talk of training pigeons for the transmission of naval messages, so that in the event of a war, ships off the coast would have ready and almost sure communication with the shore. Hence, for example, a cruiser on our coast could have pigeons trained for Washington for the Navy Department despatches, others for Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Hampton Roads, and by this means the off-shore squadron or cruiser could give timely notice of the approach of an enemy, or send for reinforcements or aid in one-hundredth of the time it would take if the vessel herself was obliged to go in.

They might be a great auxiliary to our passenger steamers, and, in the event of an accident, how readily the news might be sent and the location pointed out, so that succor could be sent quickly, and to the exact spot! It is certainly practicable, and by no means costly. Suppose the China was disabled in latitude 40°20, longitude 37°20 west. A carrier pigeon could be sent, one to New York and one to Liverpool. Of course the papers would be apprised of the fact, and all the outgoing steamers from both sides of the Atlantic would be steered as near to the spot as possible, and thus probably a valuable cargo of life and property would be rescued inside of four days; whereas under the present system we should wait for days, or even weeks, in great anxiety to hear from the vessel.

In other cases it might be so that the vessel could only survive her injuries for a limited period, a time too short to admit of relief by the ordinary course of things. The carrier would here be worth his weight in diamonds. I throw out this suggestion, not as a greenhorn in nautical things, but as one who firmly believes that the carrier pigeon would be of great practical value, and especially to avert many of the horrors which so thrill the hearts of the people on both sides of the Atlantic.

Hundreds of vessels are now afloat on whose deck-houses may be seen the little houses of pet monkeys, parrots, and even pigeons. I have seen whalemen tame "boobies" and seagulls. There are a dozen tame gulls in the exhibition here. If there is room for these kind of pets, then there is room for pet carrier pigeons. Who will take the first step? He who will, will do his fellow-beings and humanity a great benefit, and might be the humble instrument of saving thousands of lives upon the ocean.

Now, then, a fact or two. First—We give an instance where a pigeon has flown 2000 miles. That's two-thirds of the way from New York to Liverpool; say at the rate of sixty miles an hour, which the carrier would fly, it would take only 33 hours to deliver a message from that point, that is, to send it to New York, and, as Liverpool is only 1000 miles distant, it would only take 16½ hours to deliver the message in that port. Second—As hawks are rarely, if ever, seen at sea, it is not at all likely the carrier would be interfered with. Third—The cost of them and feeding is but a mere trifle. They would increase on shipboard, and would pay for themselves a million times over.

Clock-Making in Bristol, Connecticut.

Bristol, Connecticut, is noted for the manufacture of clocks. The business is divided and subdivided into several distinct branches, so that there are only five firms in the town that manufacture complete clocks, while twenty firms are engaged in making the different parts of the same. The New Britain *Record* gives the names of these firms as follows:—

"The Bristol Brass and Clock Company, where the brass is rolled into plates; the brass foundries of Lester Goodenough, where ratchets and sockets are cast; the works of the Bristol Foundry Company, where the weights and alarm bells are cast; the works of L. F. & W. W. Carter, where movements and cases are put together, and the finished clock with Lewis' patent calendar attachment is produced. Clock springs and springs for toy movements are made by E. B. Dunbar and Wallace Barnes. S. E. Root makes sash and paper dials patented by himself. W. H. Nettleton makes lock works and pillars, and straightens and cuts wire. A. Warner and Mr. Taylor make verges, pendulum rods, and wire bells. N. Pomeroy, L. Hubbell, and S. E. Root manufacture movements. E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company, Atkins Clock Company, E. Ingraham & Co., and Mr. Partridge are large manufacturers of both movements and cases. George W. Brown & Co. have also a large factory for the manufacture of clockwork toys.

"The clocks are produced in great variety, and range in price from one to eighty dollars each. Some are so constructed that by one winding they will run respectively thirty hours, eight days, thirty days, and one year. A self-winding attachment is also made at Bristol, which is placed in the draft of the chimney, and the clock no sooner runs down than the draft, operating a fan, winds it up again. This little invention is a source of great income to its author. A perpetual calendar attachment, which will correctly indicate the day of the week and month, is also made, the patentee of which receives as royalty for the right to manufacture an income of $3000 per year. An important improvement on the original invention has lately been made and secured by letters patent.

"Most of the workmen employed in clock-making are 'specialists,' who have labored many years at some particular part, and though they have become experts at their business, their wages are lower than those of most other mechanics, ranging from $1·75 to $2·25 per day. Much of the work is 'put out' to be done by women and girls.

"At present the clockmakers are busy making movements for a walking doll, a New York firm employing five hundred girls in making the dolls to which they are to be attached. Many other mechanical movements for various purposes are also made, among which are movements for lamp-lighters and fans, cradle-rockers and baby swings, in which the baby is the pendulum ball, coffee roasters, works to ignite torpedoes, and works for a variety of animated toys. The first clockwork toy ever made was a toy engine, invented at Bristol, but the inventor never took out a patent, and probably escaped the miseries of a large fortune."

Old Houses.

If his house is an ancient one, or ancestral, by so much the stronger are the ties that bind his affections to it; especially if it stand in an orchard, and have a good garden. Even if inconvenient in some respects, he will hesitate about pulling it down in hopes of pleasing himself better in a new one. The genius that repairs an old house successfully may fail in building another. Besides, there were many comforts provided for by our ancestors, who were old Englishmen even here in New England, and knew well what a house was built for, and they built for that, against any odds of counsel or expense. Then 'tis fatal to take time out of a building, which so consecrates it.

An old house, well built, pleases more with the repairs rendered necessary than a costlier new one. There are good points about it which have been proved by a century or two, and these may be adopted as parts for preserving, while any additions may be made for holding the whole in keeping with the original design or as improvements upon it. Perhaps there are snug recesses and window seats, spacious entries, hospitable stairways, wainscoting, finished summers running across the ceilings, a dry cellar, a good well, fence rows in natural places, shrubbery, which if not well set can be reset in the grounds; an orchard and garden whose mould is infused with the genius of years and humanized for culture. Then the tenement has its genealogy, and belongs to the race who have built into it history.

Trees, too, venerable with age it has, or it could not have been the residence of gentlemen. Out-buildings of any kind, useful or ornamental, have their proper sites, and meet the eye as if they had always been there. It takes some generations to complete and harmonize any place with the laws of beauty, as these best honor themselves in that fairest of structures, a human mansion; which, next to its occupant, is the noblest symbol of the mind that art can render to the senses. One may spend largely upon it if he have not ousted his manliness in amassing the money. That is an honest house which has the owner's honor built into its apartments, and whose appointments are his proper ornaments.—*From Alcott's "Tablets."*

Curiosities of Ice.

In 1850 Mr. Faraday discovered that two pieces of ice placed in contact froze together almost instantly. Mr. Tyndall says:—One hot summer day I entered a shop on the Strand. On the window, fragments of ice were lying in a basin. The tradesmen gave me permission to take the pieces of ice in my hand. Holding the first piece, I attached all the other pieces in the basin to it. The thermometer was then above sixty degrees, and yet all the pieces were frozen together. In this way Mr. Tyndall formed a chain of ice. This experiment may be made even in hot water. Throw two pieces in a pail full of almost boiling water, keep them in contact and they will freeze together despite the high temperature. Mr. Faraday made another experiment of the same sort. He threw into a vessel full of water several small pieces of ice. They floated on the surface of the water. The moment one touched another there was an instantaneous freezing. Attraction soon brought all the pieces in contact, so that in an instant an ice chain was formed.

An ice wheel turning on a surface of ice refreezes at the point of contact; during the rotation a series of cracks are heard, which shows to the ear that successive freezing is constantly taking place. The phenomenon of freezing is easily explained. At the surface of a piece of ice, the atoms which are no longer in equilibrium on the outside tend to leave their neighbors, as happens in boiling and evaporation. Melting ensues. But if two pieces of ice are brought together, the atoms on the surface are restored to their equilibrium, the attractive action becomes what it was, the atoms resume their relations with their neighbors, and juxtaposition ensues. In consequence of this property, ice is endowed with singular plasticity. A rope and a knot, or a buckle, may be made of ice. It may be moulded. The schoolboy who fills his hand with snow and compresses it into a ball produces the phenomenon of refreezing, and forms an ice-ball sufficiently hard to prove a dangerous projectile.

If snow be compressed in moulds ice, statuettes may be obtained. Fill a hollow ball with snow, pressed in as hard as possible, and you may obtain ice-balls admirably translucid. Nothing would be easier than to dine with a service made of moulded snow. A gentleman in Paris recently served sherry wine to his friends before a hot fire in beakers made of snow. Snow compressed in this way does not melt so rapidly as might be thought. Ice requires a great deal of heat before it melts. A layer of ice often becomes a protection against cold.

A tree wrapped in rags, or in moss saturated with water, does not freeze even when the thermometer is several degrees below the point. The slowness with which ice melts is well known. During the winter of 1740 the Czar built at St. Petersburg a magnificent palace of ice, which lasted several years. Since then cannons have been made of ice, and they have been loaded with balls and fired. They were fired ten times without bursting. It is consequently indisputable that ice melts slowly, and may be turned to good account in the Polar regions. In Siberia the windows have panes of ice. The remarkable property with which particles of ice are endowed of moulding themselves into different shapes by freezing, easily explains how glaciers make their way through narrow gorges and expand in valleys.

Volcanoes in the Moon.

A curious communication from Dr. Montucci appears in the recent report of the French Academy of Sciences. M de Créty, who observed the solar eclipse of August last on Sarah Island, opposite Aden, describes as follows a phenomenon hitherto unheard of in the annals of astronomy:—"One-third of the sun's disc being already uncovered after the totality," he says, "I observed three luminous protuberances on the moon's limb; they were feebly illuminated, and resembled the tops of mountains receiving light from the solar rays. Fifteen minutes later, two-thirds of the sun's disc having emerged from the moon, the same appendages were seen more strongly illuminated, and better distinguishable from the lunar disc; their summits had the appearance of a metal in a state of fusion. After another quarter of an hour, the central protuberance had diminished in altitude, etc."

This strange appearance Dr. Montucci explains as follows:—1. There is no optical illusion here, M. de Créty having been enabled to make seven diagrams of the phenomenon. 2. If other observers do not mention it, it is because their eyes were fatigued from observing the eclipse, while M. de Créty was prevented from observing any but the latter part, owing to the state of the weather. 3. The protuberances were either gaseous, or composed of matter in an extremely fine state of division. 4. If on the posterior part of the moon, invisible to us, there had been three volcanoes in activity at the time of the eclipse, and close to the moon's border, the smoke or ashes ejected by them would have been visible, and would have presented the appearance described by M. de Créty. Dr. Montucci shows by calculation that an observer's eye could just skim the crest of a lunar mountain 786 feet high, at a distance of one degree from the border, or 6000 feet of elevation at five degrees distance, in which case the whole volcanic jet would be visible from the earth. 5. The jets would be lancet-shaped, because the moon's atmosphere, being infinitely thinner than ours, could not, by its resistance, force the ejected matter into a mushroom form, as is the case with our volcanic eruptions. Dr. Montucci proves, by the laws of mechanics generally, and friction in particular, that the jet must necessarily end in a point, and rise to an enormous height. The three supposed volcanoes may very well have been in communication with each other, as is often the case on our earth. Hence, most probably, M. de Créty witnessed a volcanic action on the posterior hemisphere of the moon, for the first time manifested to us in this strange way.

A Candidate for Imprisonment.

A recent London paper has this story among its police reports:—"At the Kendal Town Hall, Jonathan Holden, a quaint-looking old man, was charged before Mr. John Whitwell with drunkenness. The following colloquy ensued:—

"Magistrates' Clerk—Well, what do you say to that, eh?

"Prisoner—Oh, I say the same as you says. I was muzzy; that's true enu'.

"Constable—The prisoner was mortal drunk anyhow, and making a great row, which ——

"Prisoner—No, I wasn't; I only had two glasses of ale. (Addressing the Bench)—I shall be very glad if you will give me three months, Mr. Whitwell. (Laughter.) You'll do me a great kindness, and if you will I shall be very much obliged. (Loud laughter.)

"Magistrate—Well, we must first see whether you deserve three months.

Prisoner—Oh! there's no doot o' that. (Laughter.) I want to be locked up anyhow, for I am tired o' wandering aboot, living on kicks and curses, and sleeping o' nights on doorsteps and in pigsties. (Great laughter.)

"Magistrate—I am afraid you ask too much. I cannot give you more than two months.

"Clerk—You can't give so much, as he's not charged with being riotous.

"Prisoner—Oh! yes you can, Mr. Whitwell; do give me three months; I want three months particular. (Laughter.) I'm vara near starved and hungered to death. They won't ha' me i' the workhouse; and they won't ha' me anywhere. (Much laughter.)

"Magistrate—No, I cannot send you to jail for so long a time as that; the law will not allow me.

"Prisoner—Oh, never mind the law. You can just make a little one as'll do for mesel. (Great laughter.) If you don't I'll go and do something which I'll make you send me for six months, and then I'll be happier nor I've been for very many a day. (Much laughter.)

"Magistrate—No, I cannot commit you for more than seven days, and that only subject to your not paying a fine of 5s.

"Prisoner—Can't pay, so I'll have to go, I suppose. I'm off. Good-by, sir, and God bless you. Only seven days!"

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 5·30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Scheneck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25
At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Scheneck's, Eddington, Cornwell's Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Kwanawille, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horner-town, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the depot, at THIRTY-THIRD and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving from and at Second and Third streets thirty minutes before departure. The Chestnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the United States Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train..... 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·40, and 5·30 P. M.
Fast Line..... 11·50 A. M.
Erie Express..... 12·00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 5·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express..... 9·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 9·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation..... 8·20 A. M., 3·30 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9·10 A. M.
Fast Line..... 10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12·20 P. M.
Erie Express..... 4·20 P. M.
Day Express..... 4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15 and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express, 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Ferryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9 50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 10·05 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6 30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10·35 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 12 55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 10·05 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 2·45 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Poustown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·40 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·40 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., 1·45, and 10·19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3·00 and 5·50 A. M., 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·34 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., arriving at New York, 11·00 A. M., and 12·20 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 2·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, $50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods or any descriptions forwarded to and from the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·00 noon, 8 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dunham's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 253 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and at 9·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 6·35 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers going between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·35 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Ch

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, held last evening, the following obituary on the late George W. Fahnestock, Esq., prepared by the Rev. Charles H. Hart, Historiographer of the society, was presented, but owing to no quorum being present, its reading was deferred until the February meeting, which will be held on the 4th in the new room on the first floor of the building No. 524 Walnut street:—

It is with feelings of no ordinary sorrow that I officially bring to the notice of the society this evening the great loss it has sustained in the sudden and terrible death of its late member, George Wolff Fahnestock, who, with his only child, a young lady just about entering upon the worldly enjoyment of life, was lost in the fearful conflagration of the steamer United States, on the river Ohio, on the night of the 4th of December last. Mr. Fahnestock was a man whose passing from our midst requires more than a casual notice, and yet his life was lived so quietly and unostentatiously that the records are wanting from which to weave a suitable obituary. He was born in Chambersburg, in this State, on the 23d of September, 1823, and was consequently but little over forty-five years of age at the time of his sad death. His father, Benjamin A. Fahnestock, a native of Berlin, Adams county, Pennsylvania, who died in this city in the summer of 1862, at quite an advanced age, was the well-known wholesale druggist, in which profitable business he amassed a large fortune, which descended to his four children, the last of whom is now no longer separated from him, all having passed away, leaving their mother (Anna Maria Wolff) the sole survivor of the family. The subject of our memorial, after graduating at one of the colleges in the interior of the State, was married on the 15th of September, 1846, in Baltimore, by the present Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, to Miss Grace Sarah Ensey. This estimable lady, who aided and encouraged her generous husband in his liberal literary pursuits, died of consumption in August, 1867, at St. Paul, Minnesota, whither she had been taken in the hope of being benefited by its clear, dry atmosphere. Since her decease Mr. Fahnestock found it difficult to content himself at any one place, and has occupied his time principally in travelling and doing good.

Mr. Fahnestock was a great "collector," but not a "collector" in the general acceptation of the term—one who grasps for everything in his special line, just to possess it and hoard it up and have it of no use to any one. No! not so our deceased member. He was a collector that his collections might be of benefit to students and men of letters, and although, owing to the immensity of his library (which was so rich in pamphlets on American history) and the constant accumulation of additions, it was not easily accessible, still he benefited workers by his large and munificent donations to learned societies in all parts of the country of works bearing upon the special subject they were formed to investigate, and now by his will has crowned his liberality by leaving his entire pamphlet collection to our Historical Society, on the very just conditions that it be made accessible to the public, and that no part of it was to leave the custodian's care.

It was at Mr. Fahnestock's sole suggestion during his residence in Minnesota, that the State Historical Society was induced to celebrate in an appropriate manner the centennial anniversary of the treaty made by Captain Jonathan Carver with the Naudowessies on the 1st of May, 1767, at the "Great Cave," now within the limits of the city of St. Paul and when it was proposed subsequently to publish the proceedings, he, with his wonted generosity, came forward and offered to bear the entire expense. The only production of his pen that I am aware of having been printed was "A Centennial Memorial of the Natives of his maternal grandparents, Christian and Anna Maria Wolff, celebrated on Mrs. Wolff's birthday, March 25, 1868." This volume, which is most beautifully written and carefully prepared, was issued in a private edition of one hundred copies, for the use of the descendants, and embellished with photographic copies of original portraits of the ancestors. I hope soon to have the privilege of placing a copy in our library, with a portrait of its lamented author, Mr. Fahnestock was chosen to membership in this society December 7, 1865, and signified his appreciation of its pursuits by becoming a life member—the first and only one of its associates who has as yet thus complimented it; but it is to be hoped that before long there will be many following his good example. His remains and those of his daughter having been recovered and recognized, were brought to this city, and now repose beside the grave of his beloved wife, in our beautiful Laurel Hill. (Here were to follow the preamble and resolution which will be presented at the February meeting.)

A very valuable collection of Indian relics from Arizona was received, and will be formally presented at the next meeting.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Larcenies—Burglars Captured—A Wife-beater—Another Burglar Caught—A Dishonest Employe—A Suspicious Fellow—Receiving Stolen Goods.

—Yesterday afternoon Frank Bowman was arrested at Eighth and Spring Garden streets with a quantity of washed clothing which he had stolen from the residence of Henry Wilson, No. 443 Franklin street. Alderman Plankinton held him for trial.

—James Boyd (colored) was overhauled this morning with a bag containing five dead chickens, which he is suspected of having stolen from the vicinity of Cheltenham Township. Alderman Godbou committed him to answer.

—William Pierson has been sent to prison by Alderman Beitler for trial, on the charge of being implicated in the larceny of four barrels of flour, a few days since, from a store at Twenty-third and Locust streets. There are two men now in jail for the same offense.

—On the night of the 3d ult. the house of Mr. Smith, No. 2059 Camac street, was entered by burglars and robbed of various articles. On the next night Mr. Smith was awakened by a racket at his stable in the rear of the dwelling. On going into the yard he saw two fellows mounted on a ladder which reached to the second story window. He discharged a pistol at them but missed them. The fellows then went into the mow and secreted themselves under the hay. A policeman was attracted by the discharge of the revolver, and he repaired to the scene. On searching the mow the burglars were captured. They gave the names of John Montgomery and Henry Wishem, and, after a hearing before Alderman Hood, were committed for trial.

—David Farris has been enrolled in the order of wife-beaters. He resides in the vicinity of Third and Arch streets, and is alleged to have beaten his wife unmercifully. He was sent to prison by Alderman Jones.

—William McNeill, who was recently released from prison, where he had served a term of imprisonment, last night was caught in the counting-house of Judah Wear, at Beach and Green streets. He will be present at the Central Station hearings this afternoon.

—John O'Brien, who has been employed as a watchman over some sugar on Walnut street wharf, was taken into custody yesterday by the Harbor Police, charged with having proved false to his employer by stealing a quantity of the sweet article. John Coffy has also been arrested as an accomplice. Alderman Kerr held both to appear at court.

—The police of the Twenty-eighth ward, at 10 o'clock this morning, found John Snyder within the railings in front of one of the dwellings at Camac and Berks streets, examining the window-shutters. They locked him up for the night in the station. He will have a hearing this afternoon.

—Patrick McAleer keeps a place at No. 307 North Seventeenth street. He is alleged to have bought a quantity of lead pipe from a crowd of boys who stole it from a tavern on Callowhill street, above Nineteenth. He had a partial hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him for a further hearing.

FIRES.—Between two and three o'clock this morning the Baptist Chapel at Ontario and Master streets was damaged by fire to the extent of $100. The fire, when first seen, was burning in the gallery.

Shortly after seven o'clock this morning Matlack's spice mills, at Fifteenth and Hamilton streets, were slightly damaged by fire. Both were cases of spontaneous combustion.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES.—Thomas Connell was killed last evening by being run over by a train of cars on the Reading Railroad, near the Germantown Railroad.

Thomas Roach, a brakesman on the Reading Railroad, was seriously injured yesterday, at Belmont, by being run over by a car. He resided at the place, and was conveyed to his residence.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.—At ten o'clock this morning the soldiers of the war of 1812 held a meeting in the old room of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The attendance was quite fair. Peter Hay, Esq., occupied the chair, and John H. Frick the post of secretary.

After the transaction of some preliminary business, Colonel Thompson, chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That in view of the greatly diminished number of surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the urgent necessities of many of them, the Senate of the United States be most earnestly entreated to pass the bill on their files to afford them the slight relief which that bill proposes.

Resolved, That we have learned with sincere regret of the death of Joseph P. Leclerc, one of the Vice-Presidents, and an active and efficient member of this Association, and offer our sincere condolence to his afflicted family. Adopted.

The Secretary then offered the following sentiments:—

1. The 8th of January, 1815—A glorious day in our military annals. May it never be passed unobserved.
2. Washington—First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.
3. The President of the United States.
4. The Governor of Pennsylvania.
5. The Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War—They performed their whole duty to their country. Honored be their memory!
6. The Officers and Soldiers of the late bloody Rebellion—Unsurpassed in bravery and in all the qualities of true soldiers, a grateful country recognizes their unparalleled services and rewards them most munificently.
7. The officers, soldiers, and sailors of 1812, the Second War of Independence—Most of them have finished their labors and gone to their rest; the few survivors will soon follow them. May a grateful country no longer treat with neglect the few that still remain among us.
8. General U. S. Grant, the President elect—May his civil career rival his military fame, and fairly entitle him to the proud appellation of the Second Washington.
9. The Legislature of Pennsylvania—Stinted as is the measure of their liberality. It has cheered the hearts and smoothed the pillows of thousands of the poor soldiers and widows of soldiers of 1812.
10. The Senate of the United States—We trust they will not permit the bill for the relief of the poor soldiers of 1812 to remain longer on their file unenacted.
11. Our deceased fellow-soldiers—When living we respected them; now that they are no more we cherish their memory.
12. Our republican institutions—They have sustained the assaults of foreign and domestic foes, and proved the capacity of our people to govern themselves; may their principles extend to every nation on the globe.
13. Woman—The source of all our earthly joys, the unfailing soother of all our sorrows.

The following deaths since July 4, 1868, were reported:—Joseph P. Leclerc, Vice-President; John Royer, Philip Cope, Benjamin Potter, Colonel George G. Leiper, Abel Keeney, Henry Bullock, Isaac De Young, Lieutenant John Wiseman, James Cooper, David Leach, Samuel D. Wright, Nicholas Bannon, Jacob Linck, John Shermer.

The Secretary then called the roll of members, whereupon forty-eight answered to their names.

Adjourned to meet in same place on February 22, at 10 A. M.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.—In addition to the list of annual corporation elections yet to come off, which was published in THE TELEGRAPH some few days since, the following are announced:—

Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 1 P. M.; No. 224 South Delaware avenue.

Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Coal Company, Monday, January 11, 10 A. M.; No. 303 Walnut street.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Monday, January 11, 12 M.; No. 3 South Fifth street.

Provident Life and Trust Company, Monday, January 11, A. M.; No. 111 South Fourth street.

Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Monday, January 11, 10 A. M.; No. 400 Walnut street.

Insurance Company of North America, Monday, January 11, 12 M.; No. 232 Walnut street.

Bank of North America, Tuesday, January 12, 11 A. M.

Consolidation National Bank, Tuesday, January 12, 11 A. M.

Central National Bank, Tuesday, January 12, 10 A. M.

Kensington National Bank, Tuesday, January 12, 10 A. M.

Academy of Natural Sciences, Tuesday, January 12, 4:30 P. M.

Hortieultural Hall, Tuesday, January 12, 7:30 P. M.

Mechanics' National Bank, Wednesday, January 13, 10 A. M.

Mercantile Library Company, Tuesday, January 19, 7:30 P. M.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.—C. S. A. MacAran, the editor of the *Evening Herald*, died at noon to-day, of consumption, with which he has suffered for several years past. The deceased was quite young, being only about twenty-six years of age, and in his short life has occupied several prominent positions, being at one time the managing editor of Forney's *Press*. He graduated at the Central High School in July, 1859, and immediately connected himself with the *Press* as a short-hand writer. He continued in this position until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he went to Washington and acted as correspondent to the *Press*, and was associate editor on the *Chronicle*. Returning to Philadelphia he became managing editor of the *Press*, which position he held for some time. Severing his connection with that journal he became the reporter of the *Daily News*, and at the same time assumed editorial charge of the *Evening Herald*, both of which positions he held up to the time of his death. Mr. MacAran enjoyed the reputation of being a very spicy writer.

CORONER'S VERDICT.—Coroner Daniels this morning held an inquest in the case of Joseph Smith, who died recently at the Hospital from the effects of a stab which he received on Christmas night during an altercation at Front and South streets, and after a full investigation the jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death from a stab inflicted by Michael Teahan. Michael was in custody, and after the verdict was committed to prison for trial.

AN IMPOSTOR.—Several of our business firms have been waited on by an elderly man, with grey coat and grey hair, who has ordered various articles to be sent to Nos. 784 and 748 Passyunk road. In one or two places he succeeded in negotiating small loans of money. He is an imposter. Look out for him.

ACCIDENT AT DOBSON'S WOOLLEN MILL.—About 8 o'clock this morning James Dickey, aged fourteen years, residing at the Falls of Schuylkill, was severely injured by the hoisting-machine at Dobson's woollen mill, on the Wissahickon. He was taken to the Hospital.

SCARED OFF.—Burglars made an attempt on Thursday morning on the residence of H. R. Coggshall, on Rittenhouse street, below Green, Germantown, but were scared off by Mr. Coggshall, who was sitting up at the time.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—The ice embargo being for the present removed, the steamers of the Philadelphia, Richmond, and Norfolk, and Washington, and Alexandria lines will resume their regular trips, leaving on Saturday next, and every Saturday thereafter unless prevented by the ice.

WILMINGTON.

Terrible Coal Oil Accident.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of yesterday says:—

At about half-past 7 o'clock last evening two gentlemen walking up Sixth street noticed an unusual light in a little two-story house on Penn street. There was no other building between this house and the corner, so the side of the house is plainly visible from Sixth street. They went to the house, and hearing screams and finding the door locked, they burst it open, and as they did so the woman who occupied the house came down from the story above, her clothes all ablaze.

She ran into the street; where the gentleman followed her and with great difficulty succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The woman was, however, horribly burned before the efforts to save her were successful, and in her desperate agony several times flung off the wrappings by which the fire was being smothered. Her body, lower limbs, side, arm, and face were badly burned, her arm so terribly that the sickening smell of the scorching flesh was quite evident in the neighborhood.

Her name is Mrs. Ryan, or Rine; she is a French woman, and has earned a scanty subsistance by sewing, and was reputed to keep a house of ill-fame.

The fire was caused by a coal oil lamp exploding, or otherwise breaking and throwing the burning oil on her clothing. She lived through the night in great agony, and this morning was sent to the almshouse. There is scarcely a possibility of her recovering, but at our latest advices she was still living.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Standing of the Navies of Turkey and Greece.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives an account of the present condition of the navies of Greece and Turkey. Admiral Hobart, who was formerly a captain in the English navy, is now the principal naval officer in the Turkish service. During the present reign great efforts have been made to improve the state of the Turkish navy. At great cost it has been increased both in men and ships, English ideas and English practice being followed as closely as possible; not only are English officers employed in the principal posts in the navy and in the direction of naval affairs, but even in matters of finance and administration England has been taken as a model. The admiralty, which is not regarded with admiration here, is considered by Abdul Aziz worthy not only of respect but imitation.

Before the Russian war the Turkish navy was very feeble. It consisted of about seventy vessels and 40 000 men. Of these ships, six were ships of the line and ten frigates; waits of the men 4000 were marines. Nearly all these ships were lost during the Russian war; those which were not destroyed at Sinope were lost in storms in the Black Sea. In 1855, therefore, the Turkish navy did not, for any practical purpose, exist. But in the course of two or three years more than twenty new screw steamers were built, the combined armament of which consisted of 820 guns. These were hardly completed before the introduction of iron-clad ships. At this time the Sultan, Abdul Medjid, died, and was succeeded by his brother, the present Sultan. One of his first determinations after ascending the throne was to maintain a powerful navy. Accordingly he has added to his sea forces eight iron clads. The largest of these ships is the Osman Ghazy, which was built by Messrs. Napier at Glasgow, and was launched from their yard in 1864. It is armor-plated throughout, and it is not unlike the Defence. It has a tonnage of about 4000 tons, and is therefore a large man-of-war.

Shortly after this vessel was launched another was begun by the Thames Iron Sale Building Company. This was not so large a ship as the Osman, but she was to be plated with iron eight inches thick, and to carry an armament of thirty three large Armstrong guns. The Sultan, in ordering the construction of this vessel in 1865, expressed a wish that "she might embody the advantages of every iron-clad known, and be the most powerful iron-clad in the world." The other six iron men-of-war were also built in England, namely, the Abdul Aziz, the Durkhanie, the Feitan, the Izzedin, Fuad, and Ismail. The three last were in commission four years ago, and are, for iron-clads, almost out of date. Most of the other ships, which were screw steamers, were built at the Turkish dockyards, one of which is at Constantinople, another at Ismidt, another at Ghiumlek, and the last at Amasura, in Asia Minor. Altogether, then, the Turkish navy consists of about forty ships and about thirty thousand men, of whom it is very doubtful whether even a decent minority are good sailors and good fighting men. This force costs the Government about £1,000,000 sterling annually.

The Greek navy is very poor, in comparison with Turkey, as regards ships. It has only ten fighting ships exclusive of about twenty gunboats. The largest ship is a frigate of fifty guns, and the other vessels which carry more than five guns each are either corvettes or sloops. But the strength of the Greek navy does not consist so much in its ships as in its men. These are forced to serve chiefly by conscription, and are drawn from the seacoast. They are a hardy, serviceable class of men, and, in many instances, volunteer for the navy of their own accord.

THE POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

Postmaster-General Randall Defends Himself from the Charge of Riches—He Offers to Sell Out.

The Madison (Wisconsin) *Journal* says:—Some days ago we published an extract from the Boston *Traveller*, purporting to give some facts in regard to several mail contracts not entirely complimentary to the Postmaster-General. So soon as it appeared we published also Mr. Randall's version of the matter, as given through the *Intelligencer* at Washington. By the last mail we received a letter from the Postmaster-General, which we give below, being anxious that he should have the benefit of his own version of the matter. It is not our intention to do injustice to any public man. Here is the letter:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1868.—My Dear Sir:—I have just read in the *Journal* the article copied from the Boston *Traveller* in regard to contracts made by this department, and particularly devoted to my private affairs. I had no reason to expect such a publication in the *Journal*. I hope it will not be considered out of the way for me to ask you to publish from me that there is not a word of truth in the whole article that you publish. The facts in regard to the Wells, Fargo & Co. contract are stated in the report, a copy of which I send you. They were also stated in my annual report, a copy of which I sent you. It is turning out a good contract for the department and a hard one for the contractors. It was made under the advice of Senator Morgan, of New York; Senator Cole, of California; Horace Greeley, of New York, and other gentlemen of character and high standing. The Arizona contract was made by Governor Dennison while he was Postmaster-General. I knew nothing of it, and had nothing to do with it when it was made, and if it is not given up will outlast my term of office. The Baltimore steamship contract to Havana, via Key West, was made by me. It costs thirteen hundred dollars a month, and is the only mail supply for Key West from the whole North, and is a necessary service. The service performed by the line to Havana they receive no special compensation for. The service is cheaper than the same service was ever let before, so far as I am able to ascertain. I cannot find fault with the assaults upon my personal character, because much better men than myself are treated in the same way all over the country by an enlightened public press. As to my circumstances (pecuniarily), I can only say that I was not a bankrupt a few years ago, and that I am not now worth $200,000, nor a tenth part of that sum. If any fool who writes for the sensation newspapers will pay me twelve thousand dollars and pay my little debts, he can have what little property I have. I am sorry that you compel me to write to you any explanation about my affairs. I regret that you fall in with men who have axes to grind, in abusing me so cruelly. Very truly yours.

A. W. RANDALL.

Hon. David Atwood, Madison, Wis.

PIRACY.

Seizure by Coolies of a South American Vessel.

The following is from the San Francisco *Bulletin*:—

"The whaling barque Sea Breeze, Captain Hamilton, arrived in Honolulu, November 16, having on board Mr. Codina and servant, sole survivors of the party on board the ill-fated barque Cayalti, seized by Chinese while on the voyage from Callao to Arequipa, the particulars of which have already been published in the *Bulletin*. Mr. Codina was found by the captain of the Sea Breeze on Crane Island, northeast gulf, where they were subsisting on birds' eggs. Captain Hamilton communicates to the *Gazette* a long account of the affair of the Cayalti, from which we take the following concluding portion:—

"The coolies told Mr. Cordena he must take them and the barque to China, to which he replied he could not do it, not understanding navigation or knowing the position of China. At this one of the ringleaders, formerly a pirate, replied, 'Never mind, I can find it; the sun sets back of China; steer towards that, and we will find it, I know the coast;' and he assumed command. They steered west for about twenty days; northwest about fifteen days, when they lost the trades, and then went according to the wind and drift of the vessels, there being only six that knew anything about steering.

"From their ignorance of seamanship they soon lost all their light sails, masts, and yards, and the larger sails being much torn from the continual slatting to which they were subjected. When they were about seventy-seven days out they made land, probably the Kurile Islands, covered with snow, and drifted for five or six days, at times close in. They passed into the Ochotsk Sea, where they got into the ice, in which they remained three days. When about one hundred and eighteen days out, they found themselves one morning close in shore, and anchored. Here they remained five days, and the natives coming on board, they obtained some deer. Bending some sails they proceeded to sea, and in three days came to anchor again in another place. Here Mr. Codina obtained permission to go on shore with them in the boat, where he wisely concluded to remain, his steward also preferring to stop with him.

"They saw one sail on the cruise, near the islands, and the steward set the colors, union down. The stranger changed her course for them, but when the coolies saw this they hauled down the colors and made all possible sail, and kept away. As the Cayalti was a very fast sailer, she soon gave up the chase and resumed her course. I was much disappointed to learn that it was five weeks since he last saw the vessel, for, had the time been shorter, I would have cruised for her, and had I fallen in with her there would have been some fun. Where Mr. Codina landed he found the natives very kind, sharing with him such food as they had, but it was hard fare, to judge from his appearance when he came on board."

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"There was a further improvement in the terms for money among the brokers to-day, and but few *shaves* beyond 7 per cent. in currency (the cheapest rate), or 7 per cent. in gold, at which, on account of the activity in stocks, there was considerable business done.

"The public funds again felt the influence of the gradual relief in the money market, and something like an old-fashioned speculative business was done at the Exchange Boards, as well as an increased trade demand at the counters of the great dealers on the street. An additional advance of ⅛@⅜ per cent. was made in the forenoon on all the 5 20s and 10 40s, and ⅜@⅝ per cent. on the long 6 per cents of 1881. At the late Board the fresh rise was not fully sustained, but subsequently the market closed firm. The State bonds were ¾@1 per cent. on North Carolinas, firm on Tennessees and Louisianas, and a fraction lower in Missouris. Nothing done in Virginias.

"The railways were generally active, and among the miscellaneous stocks there was an other advance on Pacific Mail. The business in the New York, Western, and Reading Roads was well distributed over the list. Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Wabash were all higher than yesterday, and Fort Wayne, Rock Island, the Northwesis, and New York Central were, with some fluctuations in price, again in favor. Reading attracts a little more attention and sold up to 93¾@93¾ ex-dividend. One of the Erie trio, Mr. Frederick A. Lane, is said to have carried the new board of the Cleveland and Pittsburg at the annual election on Tuesday, and report comes from the West to-day that this board have already met and resolved on a scrip dividend of 15 per cent., to represent the real estate and station property of the company in the city of Cleveland. The stock was advanced upon this report from 78 to 80½ per cent. After this achievement it is intimated that the same party will soon be, if not already, in pursuit of the Fort Wayne Road, to control the annual election at Pittsburg on the third Wednesday in March."

From the Tribune.

"Money was easy at from 7 per cent. coin to 7 per cent. in currency. Towards the close of bank hours the offerings were heavy at 7 per cent. in currency, and largely in excess of the needs of brokers. This sudden let up is due entirely to the fear of legal proceedings for usury, as at no time within the past week has there been any difficulty in procuring money when a sufficient 'commission' was bid for its use.

"It is rumored that the Fort Wayne Board have in contemplation the issue of a large scrip dividend. It is also said that the old first mortgage bonds of the Rock Island Road, amounting to $1,400 000, which mature this year, will be paid for by an issue of stock of the same amount; it is not yet known whether the stock will be divided pro rata among the present stockholders, or sold in the open market.

"It is said that some of the national banks of this city who are restive under the strict ruling of the Bank Examiner, are asking the consent of their stockholders to return to the State system. This report is no doubt true in regard to one bank that has been prominently before the public during the past year. The passage of the bill forbidding the certification of checks may cause some other banks, identified more particularly with the business of the Stock Exchange, to take the same step. By so doing, however, they will lose their circulation, which will undoubtedly be absorbed and taken by the South and West, who are now cramped for banking capital, and would be thankful for even this small increase.

"In freights to Liverpool—14 000 bushels wheat at 7d.; 1000 barrels flour at 2s. 6d.; and by steamer, 5000 bushels corn at 8d.; and 21,000 bushels wheat at 8d. To Glasgow—1500 barrels flour at 18s. 9d.; and to Antwerp, 3000 barrels naptha at 6s.

"The transactions at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer were:—Receipts for Customs, $114,000; for Gold Notes, $745,000; total receipts, $20 527,942 60; total payments, $20,277,027 74; balance, $80,889,791 93.

"Sterling Exchange is strong and active at quotations. The offering of commercial bills is very light. London, 60 days, 109¼@109⅜; London, sight; 110¼@110⅝; Paris, long, 5 16¼@5 15⅜; Paris, short, 5 13⅜@5 13¼; Antwerp, 5 17½@5 16¼; Swiss, 5 17½@5 16¼; Hamburg, 36@35¾; Amsterdam, 41@41⅛; Frankfort, 41@41⅛; Bremen, 78¾@78⅝; Berlin, 71¾@71⅞."

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 8.—Passed in for Baltimore, barque Graver, from Newport, Wales. Brigs Pastoria, from Matanzas; Express and Madura, from London.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Arrived, steamship Virginia, from Liverpool.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

1869. DIARIES. 1869.
FORTY DIFFERENT
STYLES OF DIARIES. NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.
PAPER and ENVELOP boxes, already stamped, in
J. LINERD,
10 12 4m No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

SNYDER & CADWALLADER,
CHOICE WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES; IMPORTED ALES, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, &c.,
IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.
12 15 1m 8p No. 930 ARCH STREET.

FAMILY MOURNING.
FAMILY MOURNING.
EVERY ARTICLE FOR FIRST AND SECOND MOURNING WEAR.
DRESS GOODS, BONNETS,
SHAWLS, VEILS, CRAPES, COLLARS, ETC.
At prices to compete with the present sacrifice in DRY GOODS.
MYERS' New Mourning Store,
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
11 13 fmw2m GIRARD ROW.

THE RAILROAD CAR TRUST LOAN.
CAPITAL STOCK, $750,000,
divided into shares of $1000 each—CARRYING DIVIDENDS AT THE RATE OF 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
The subscribers to the above Loan have united under Articles of Association for the purpose of buying and constructing Railroad Cars and Locomotives, to be leased to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The Articles of Association and the Lease to said Company have been deposited with the FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, No. 421 Chesnut street, who have been appointed Trustees on behalf of said association, and are authorized to receive subscriptions to the amount of $100,000. About $350,000 have been already subscribed. For further information apply to
N. B. BROWNE, President.
R. PATTERSON, Treasurer. 1 8 6t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 30 3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLIcation will be made to the Governor to pardon Dr. WILLIAM RASCH, convicted of larceny, December 19, 1867.
1 8 1 2t*

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER,
25 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 3m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,

THIRD EDITION

MAINE.

The Senatorial Contest—Message from the Governor—Interesting Information.

Inauguration of Governor Chamberlain.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 8.—Governor Chamberlain was inaugurated in the presence of a large crowd. His address was short. The message mainly deals with State matters. The public debt has been reduced $37,000, the total debt now being $5,053,500, which will fall due in 1871. The Governor takes strong ground in favor of capital punishment, and intimates that unless the law is changed he shall feel it his duty to issue his warrant for the execution of every person convicted of murder.

In the question of the Constabulary act, he says it repugnant to the settled notions of municipal rights. He says the available power in this State to the amount of a million horse power, is equal to that of fifteen million men. No one can fail to see that the seat of manufactures of New England are yet to be within the limits of this State. When we consider that in Massachusetts and Rhode Island the water power is worth from $50 to $400 per horse power, and rents in some places for $70 per year for each horse power, wee see how immediate and great a source of wealth lies in our national resources. He recommends that the State loan its credit to railroads, and favors biennial election of Sate officers.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Mr. Morrill (Vt.) presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont, in relation to the reciprocity of trade with Canada, upon which he said he desired to make some remarks hereafter. The resolution takes the ground that the matter should be regulated by Congress, instead of by treaty.

On motion of Mr. Harlan (Iowa), the Senate took up, amended, and passed the bill to regulate the appointment of a Recorder of Deeds and Warden of the Jail in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Rice (Ark.) introduced a bill to create a new judicial district in Kentucky. Referred to the Judiciary Committee, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Patterson (N. H.) introduced a bill to repeal the usury laws in the District of Columbia, and a bill relating to judicial proceedings in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Van Wyck presented a remonstrance of Thomas J. Bradley, President of the New York Knife Company, and other citizens of Walden, New York, against any further increase of the duty on imported steel.

Mr. Kelley presented a petition and memorial of the sugar refiners of Philadelphia, asking for a new classification of sugars for tariff purposes.

The House proceeded to the business of the morning hour on Friday's, to the calls of committees for bills of a private character, and took up the bill reported by Mr. Ferry, from the Post Office Committee, on December 18, 1868, to allow Lewis E. Smith, postmaster at Ionia, Mich., credit for public money and stamps stolen from his possession, not exceeding $1861.

After considerable discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Lincoln (N. Y.), from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to make an additional allowance to Edward B. Hoagan for a mail contract. Passed.

Also, allowing compensation to Henry S. Gibbons, postmaster at St. Johns, Michigan, for money stolen from him belonging to the post office. Passed.

Mr. Barnes (N. Y.) introduced a joint resolution directing that mail matter addressed to Brooklyn shall be forwarded through either of the three post offices within its corporate limits without additional postage. Referred to Post Office Committee.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) presented the petition of the leading sugar refiners in New York for relief from the importation of West India and other refined sugars.

The petition is signed by the Stewarts, Molla, Havermeyer, Bradish, Johnson, and others.

Death of General Rousseau.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—General Rousseau died very calmly last night at eleven o'clock, having taken leave of his friends and staff shortly before. Manifestations of regret are universal. To-day being a holiday, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, all the flags, both of the foreign consulates and American, are at half-mast and draped in mourning.

Death of John Minor Botts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Hon. John Minor Botts died at his home in Culpeper, Virginia, at 1 A. M. to-day.

The Rochester Calamity.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 8.—Thus far but eight persons have died in consequence of the falling of the school-house floor on Wednesday night. Nearly fifty were wounded, but most of them are out of danger. Six of the killed were buried this morning. One funeral service was held for all at St. Peter's and St. Paul's Catholic Church. The Coroner's investigation shows the cause of the accident to have been the neglect to put a stone cap of full size upon the brick pier in the cellar.

Suicide of a Soldier.

WORCESTER, Jan. 8.—Edward B. Stowell, a soldier, committed suicide by taking prusic acid at Danielsonville on Thursday last.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 118½; Reading, 94½; Canton Co., 81½; Erie, 39½; Cleveland and Toledo 101½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 91; New York Central, 157; Illinois Central, 143¾; Cumberland preferred, 36½; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s 87¾; Hudson River, 134½; 5-20s, 1862 112½; do. 1864, 109 do. 1865, 108¾; do. new, 106¾; 10-40s 106¾. Gold, 134½. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109¾.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Cotton firmer; sales of 3500 bales at 27½. Flour steady for low grades, and dull and declined 10@15c. for others; State, $6@7 85; Ohio, $7 05@9 45; Western, $6@8; Southern, $7 10@12 75; California, $9@11; sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat quiet. Corn dull, and declined 1c.; sales of 29,000 bushels at 98c@$1 10. Oats dull at 75½@76c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $29 50. Lard steady at 19¾@20c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 27c. Flour—The market favors buyers. Wheat firm; prime to choice red, $2 25. Corn dull; white, 88@90c.; yellow, 86@92c. Oats dull at 65@70c. Pork active at $30. Bacon active; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½@17¾c.; shoulders, 14½@14¾c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 19@20c.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—The net receipts of cotton for the week ending January 7, were 3696 bales; coastwise, 51 bales—total, 3747 bales. Exports to Great Britain none. To other foreign ports none. Coastwise, 467s. Sales of the week 2279 bales; stock on hand, 17,302 bales. The market is dull and easier; middlings, 26½; Sea Island 30@80¾.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	157½	West. Union Tel.	33¾
N. Y. and E. R.	39⅝	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	101½
Ph. and Read. R.	94⅜	Toledo & Wabash	61⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90⅜	Mil. & St. Paul com.	71⅞
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	88¾	Adams Express	48¼
Chi. and N. W. com	83	Wells, Fargo Exp.	21½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	85½	United States Exp.	42
Chi. and R. I. R.	121½	Tennessee 6s, new	66¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	118	Gold	134¾
Pacific Mail S. Co.	121	Market irregular.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 8

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, New	100⅛	11 sh Leh V R. d. b.	51¾
$100 do	100¼	50 do.opg&in.	51¾
$1000 do	100¼	50 do.opg&in.	51¾
$1700 do	100⅜	50 sh Read R.	47
$1000 Pa R 2 m ss ...'93	93½	200 do....ls. b30.	47⅛
$700 Leh 6s, gold	88¼	100 do.....b30.	47⅛
$1000 do.....b30.	88½	100 do..rg&in.	47 3-16
$5000 Leh N 6s, '84, ls.	83¾	100 do.....c.	47 3-16
$2000 Pa 6s, 2 ser..c&p.	104¾	100 do..s5&in.	47 3-16
39 sh Leh V...opg&l.	51¾	100 do	47⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, New...ls.	100⅛	200 sh Reading....ls.	47 1-16
$500 Leh 1RR g l	88	100 do	47 1-16
41 sh Penna R.....ls.	55⅞	100 do	47 1-16
100 sh Phil & E....b30.	26	100 do....b5&in.	47⅛

FOURTH EDITION